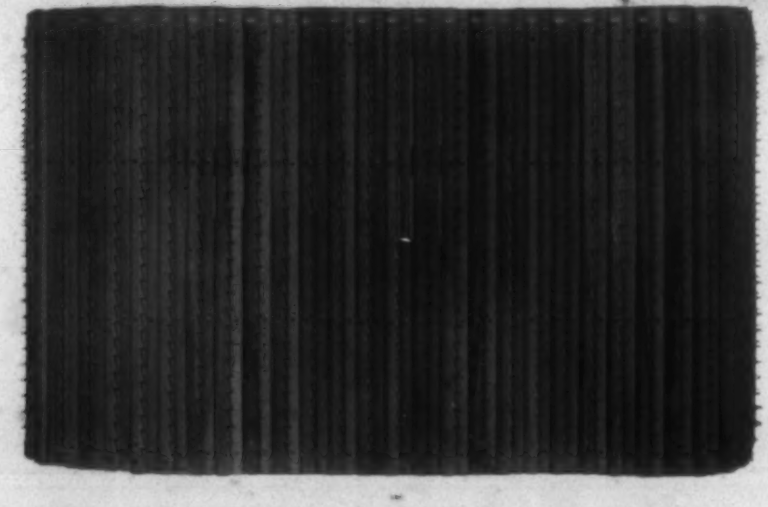
TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 64 JULY 15, 1943 NO. 10

IT "RANG THE BELL"!



Although it was first introduced only two months ago,

Hopper Feeder Apron No. 8-11

has already won the enthusiastic acclaim of the industry and is in operation today in many of the South's largest mills . . . proof that manufacturers were quick to appreciate the advantages offered by this apron's revolutionary design.

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(Accomplished by Using No. 8 Spiked Slat Alternating with No. 11 Plain Slat.)

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Index to Advertisers – Page 40

TOP FLIGHT QUALITY!

U. S. makes but one grade of ring travelers—the best. In the many years of the company's existence there never has been any compromise with a lesser product. Always there has been the sincere desire to make these travelers better. This desire has been reflected in a superior product, in advancement in every field of spinning. There's a U. S. Ring Traveler to meet your every requirement and in purchasing it you are assured that you have the finest traveler that money can buy regardless of the job it may be scheduled to handle.

Write for Samples

U.S. RING TRAVELER COMPANY

AMOS M. BOWEN, President and Treasurer

PROVIDENCE, R. I. GREENVILLE, S. C.

Published Semi-Monthly by Clark Publishing Company, 218 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C. Subscription $1.50 per year in advance. Entered as second-class mail matter March 2, 1911, at Postoffice, Charlotte, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2, 1897.

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ROCKFORD MORNING STAR
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1940

Water Tank Collapse Kills Five

BEWARE

Investigate Tank Erection and Maintenance Companies thru your Bank, War Production Board, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., or the F.B.I. before you have your tank worked on.

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SERVICE FOR ELEVATED WATER TANKS

28 Years Experience

PROTECT YOUR INVESTMENT

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A 100,000 Gallon Water Tank Holds Four Hundred Tons of Water, Which Is Equal in Weight to Four Large Railroad Locomotive Engines.

This weight is carried and balanced on four steel legs from 50 to 250 feet above the ground, so therefore, we suggest that you keep your tank in first class condition at all times to protect you and your fellow taxpayers from property damage and loss of lives.

One of the largest organizations of its kind in the industry. A completely equipped and efficiently operating reliable company, brings you competent tank maintenance at the lowest possible cost with full protection to you and your city by carrying workmen's compensation and public liability insurance.

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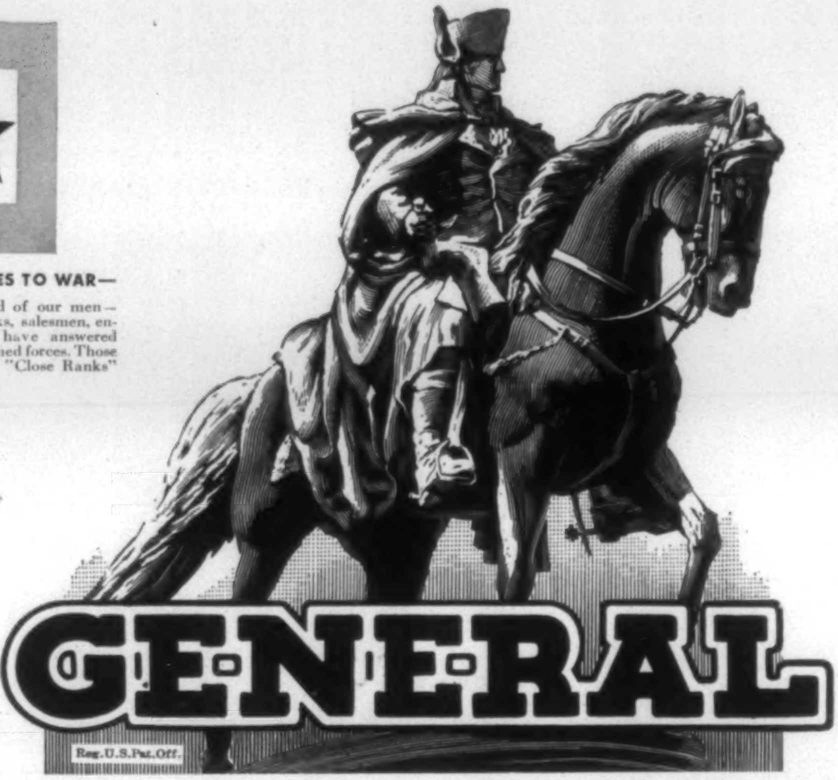
EACH UNIT IS A MACHINE SHOP ON WHEELS

GENERAL COAL GOES TO WAR—

More than nine hundred of our men—miners, machinists, clerks, salesmen, engineers and executives have answered the call to serve in the armed forces. Those of us left behind gladly "Close Ranks" to *keep the coal rolling.*



RODA High grade gas, by-product and steam coal from Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.

DENDRON High grade gas, by-product, steam and domestic coal from Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.

STONEGA High grade, high volatile steam and by-product coal from Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.

PREMIX STOKER A laboratory controlled product blended to meet exacting stoker requirements. From Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.

COKE Roda and Stonega from Wise County, Va., and Connellsville Coke from Pennsylvania.

WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY CRITERION COAL High grade gas, by-product, steam and domestic coal—Pittsburgh seam from Irwin Basin, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, on the Penna. Railroad.

CROZER Genuine Third Vein Pocahontas from McDowell County, W. Va., on the Norfolk & Western Railroad.

Admiralty Coal Genuine New River Smokeless, Beckley or Sewell seam from Raleigh County, W. Va., C. & O. and Virginian Railroads.

Old Kentucky Hazard No. 4 and No. 7 steam and domestic coal from Wiscoal, Knott County, Kentucky, on the L. & N. Railroad.

GENCO Steam and domestic coals from a number of producing districts.

ANTHRACITE Premium and standard qualities in the entire range of Anthracite burning characteristics.

Capable engineering personnel and the experience gained through long and varied marketing activity assures proper application of one of the above brands and effective servicing of any fuel requirement.

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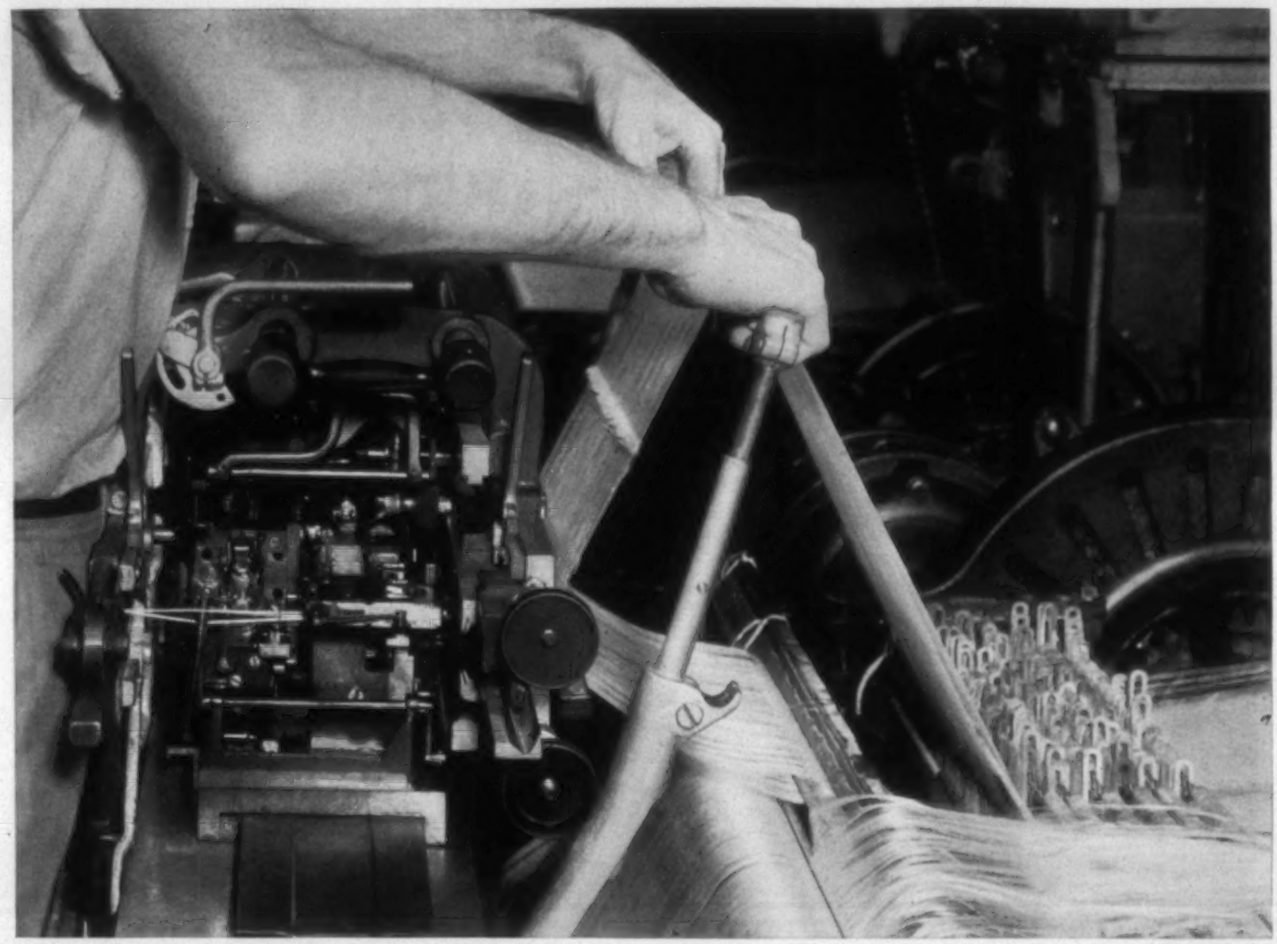


Rayon Warp-Tying, by Portable Machine

RAYON warp can be replenished *at the loom* by using a Barber-Colman Model "LS" Portable Warp Tying Machine. This machine is compactly designed so it will work directly back of the loom in alleys as narrow as 12". It is light and sturdily built and can be easily and quickly moved from one location to another. It is hand-operated and ties-in the warp in sections, each section or load being approximately 15" wide. The knotting mechanism, which includes a "stumbler" to eliminate missing any ends, is normally operated at about 300 knots a minute. Since the machine will handle as fine as 40 denier yarn, all parts are precision made to extremely close standards and fully interchangeable. A good operator can be trained in a short time, requiring principally the ability to be careful and pay attention to significant detail. The picture shows one load being completed, the operator making an inspection of the uniform row of knots before clearing the machine for the next load. Bulletin F-1256-4, which will be sent promptly on request, will describe this machine to you in greater detail.

For Example . . .

From our field records, we cite this experience of a rayon goods manufacturer working 100% on war material:

Yarn Counts	75 to 150 denier rayon
No. of Ends	2500 to 10,000
Knots Tied per Hour	4000 to 8500
Sley	56 to 280

Comparison of loom hours lost per week due to stoppage for replenishment of warp:

Before installing warp tying machine	325
After installing warp tying machine	50
Loom Hours Saved per Week	275

AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS • SUPER-SPEED WARPERS • WARP TYING MACHINES • TWISTER CREELS • MOISTURE CONTENT CONTROLS

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.
FRAMINGHAM, MASS., U. S. A. GREENVILLE, S. C., U. S. A. MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

YOU'LL SEE IT MORE OFTEN THAN ANY OTHER

It's Lawrence Chrome Apron Leather—used more than any other material for aprons on spinning and roving frames, because it has greater resistance to wear and provides superior drafting.

Here's how to recognize it—

Feel it. The surface is smooth, extremely fine-grained. But press hard, slantways, to the leather. It's hard going. That's the sign of Lawrence Chrome's friction surface, ideal for drafting, because it keeps all fibres, even the shortest, under control.

Examine its shape. A straight line from edge to edge. No "bell shape" resulting from lateral stretch. Lawrence Chrome resists stretch both lengthways and sideways.

Look at its color. That pale, greenish-gray tint means "chrome", and "chrome" is a mineral substance. That's why frames equipped with Lawrence Chrome have less trouble with static.

Next time you replace aprons, be sure you get

The convenience of leather—leather aprons, unlike the endless type, can be replaced individually, even in bottom positions, without lengthy shut-downs.

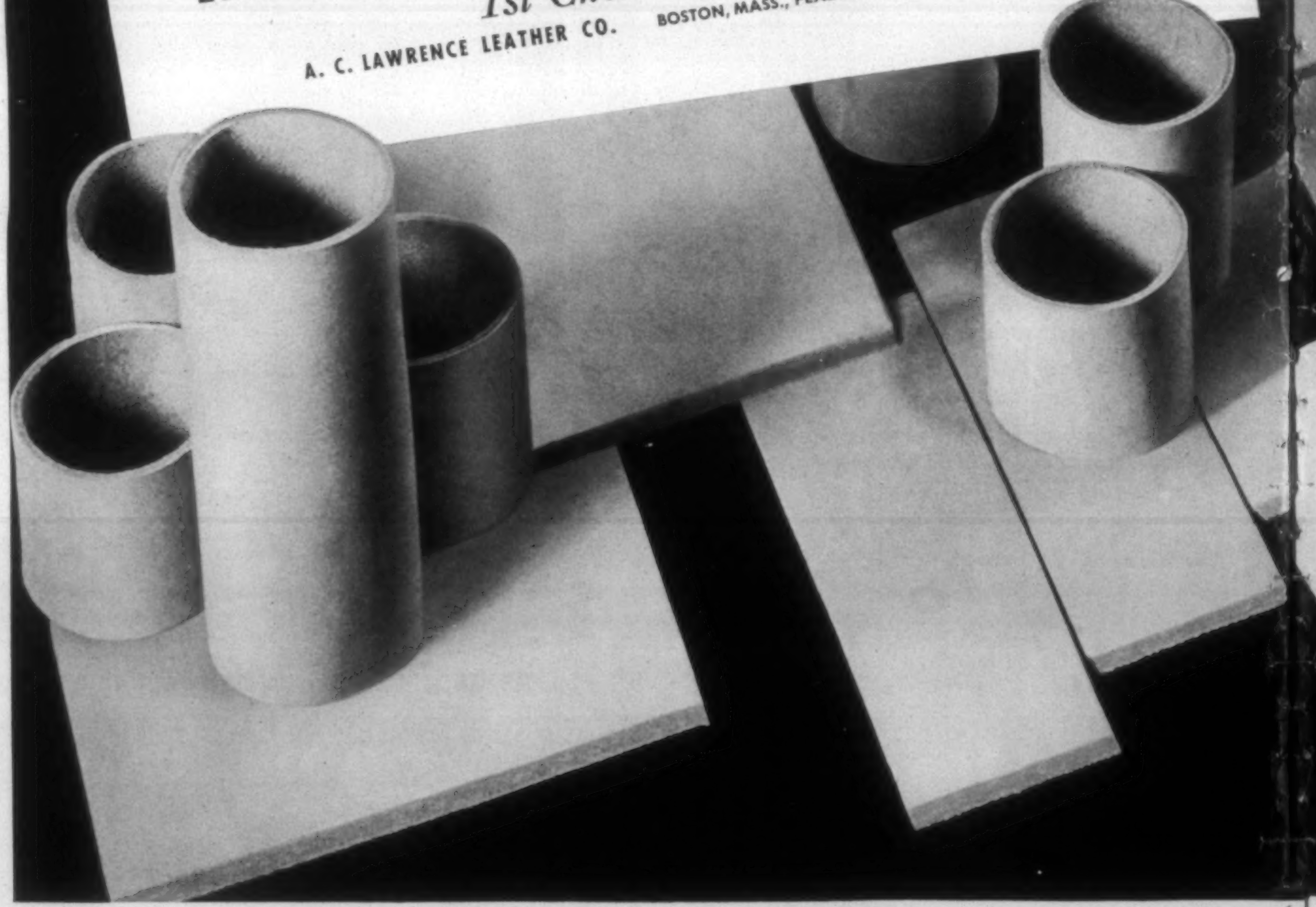
Plus the long life of Lawrence Chrome—wear is slow, without displacement of the fibrous structure and without affecting the drafting qualities of the surface contacting the yarn.

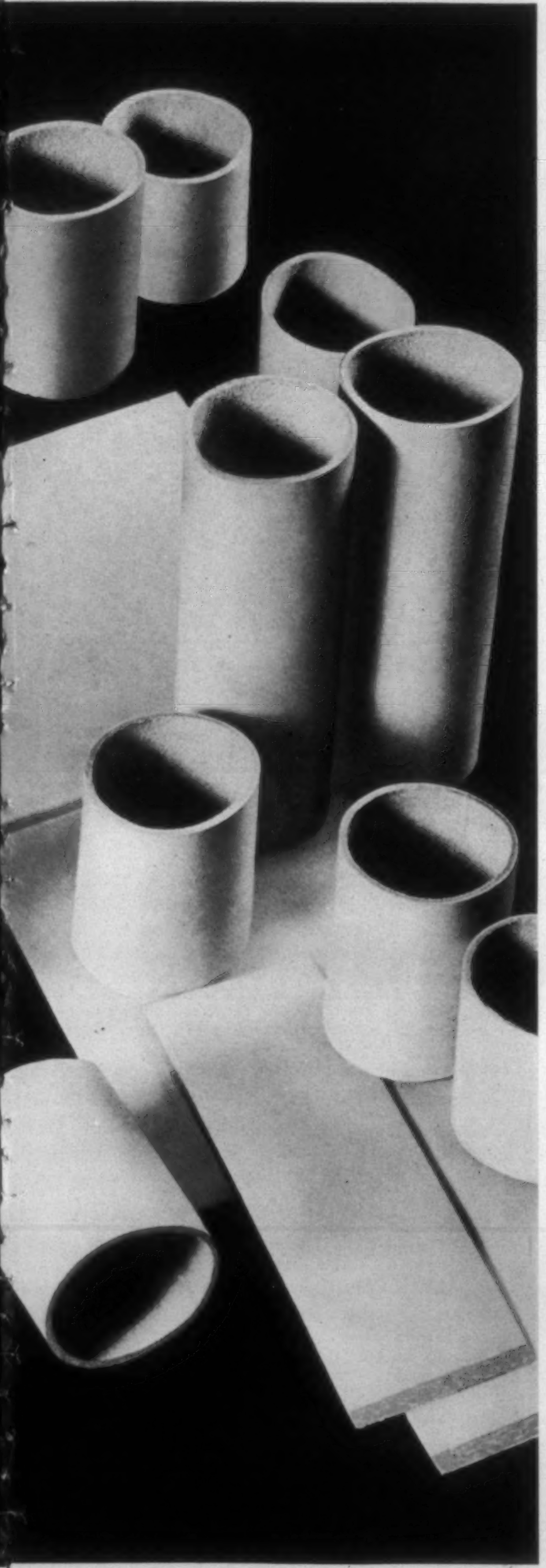
Many apron manufacturers standardize on Lawrence Chrome because they know Lawrence quality is uniform. It is standard with Whitin Machine Works. Make Lawrence Chrome standard with your mill and get better results, lower costs.

LAWRENCE CHROME LEATHER

1st Choice for Aprons

A. C. LAWRENCE LEATHER CO. BOSTON, MASS., PEABODY, MASS., GREENVILLE, S.C.





"I Know When I'm Licked"

ADMITTED LAPPING-UP

One of the most bothersome of the Spinning Frame Gremlins has given up the ghost. Where rolls are covered with Spinna Calf, there's no trouble from *Lapping-Up*.

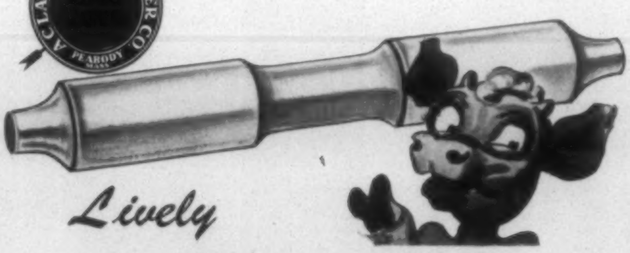
"What I can't understand," complained *Lapping-Up*, "is how a material that has such a positive drafting surface can be so smooth that it never 'catches' the fibres. You wouldn't think you could get high frictional capacity and smoothness in the same material, but you do."

All the Spinning Frame Gremlins hate Spinna Calf. Its triple-resiliency* means that *Hard Ends* and *Hollowing-Out* can't get in their dirty work. There's no chance for *Eyebrows* to mess up quality. It has a "no-lick" finish, repelling *Static*. And *Old Man Wear* has a hard time with that tight-grained calfskin surface.

Don't let the gremlins get your goat. Give your roll coverer orders to use Lawrence Spinna Calf.

*1, The individual fibres compress and recover. 2, The fibre network adjusts itself to strain, and recovers. 3, The air in between is expelled, then returns. No other material has all three forms of resiliency plus Spinna Calf's strong wearing surface.

A. C. LAWRENCE LEATHER CO.
PEABODY MASS.



Lively

SPINNA CALF

ROLL COVERING

it's Triple Resilient

Important News of a Ring Twister fo

The ATWOOD RING TWISTER

The Atwood Ring Twister, Model 10 (and the even more heavily constructed Model 11) represent a natural and logical development. Atwood Ring Twisters have always had virtually complete responsibility for the twisting of the finest and most expensive yarns calling for extreme accuracy of twist and avoidance of waste in process. The Atwood Model 10 and Model 11 Ring Twisters now bring you all of the well established Atwood advantages for the larger packages and heavier yarns.

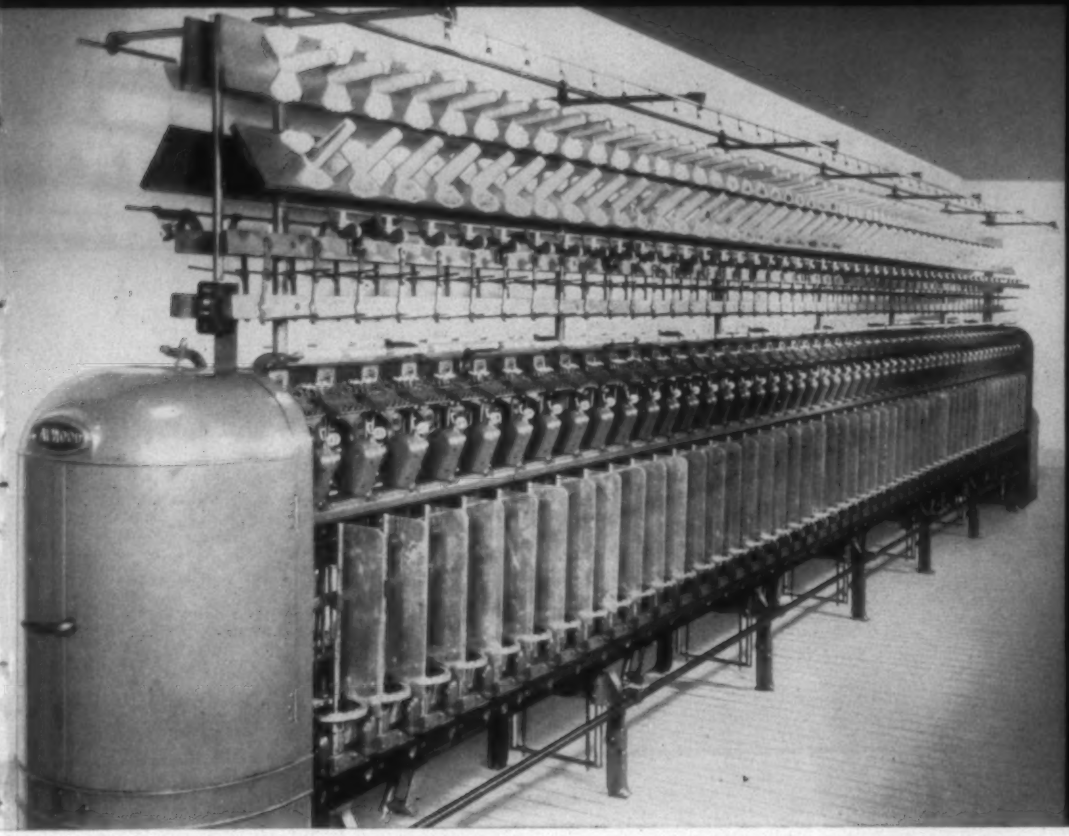
Here are some of them:

1. **Individual Control Of Each Spindle And Feed Roll Unit** — greatly increasing the ease and efficiency with which the operator can do her work.
2. **Waste Of Yarn Minimized** — the Atwood stop motion halts the spindle and feed rolls instantly whenever a *single end* breaks in the plying operation. Its action is sensitive and sure. Knots can be tied in single ends. No more dirty yarn.
3. **Operation Is Really Convenient** — every part of the Atwood Ring Twister is easy to get at. Creeling is accomplished without reaching or straining. Threading up is done easily and quickly on the individual feed rolls for each spindle.
4. **Single Drive — Uniform Spindle Speed** — The Atwood Ring Twister employs a *single belt* drive delivering equal driving power to each and every spindle. There is no opportunity for drive variation throughout the long life of the endless, lapless belt. Constant spindle speed for the entire machine is always assured. When one spindle is stopped, no other spindle is affected.

AWARDED
ATWOOD
(with service star)

THE ATWOOD MACHINE COMPANY

for RAYON, SPUN RAYON, WORSTED OR COTTON YARNS



5. **Ends Totally Enclosed But Readily Accessible** — Gearing and builder motion are neatly protected against dirt and damage. Big doors assure complete convenience of lubrication and inspection. The same goes for the motor drive at the other end.

6. **Many Construction "Plus" Features** — The Atwood Ring Twister is unusually compact, takes minimum floor space. Traversing thread boards are standard equipment. So are full-length separators. Lifter rods are an integrally mounted part of the rigid midstand; no extra brackets are employed. The entire machine is built to "take it".

7. **Extreme Flexibility—Fits Your Requirements Like A Glove**—Traverse up to 9½ inches. Any ring size up to 5¾ inches. Any desired spindle spacing. Your choice of a variety of feed roll types. Any type of creel — for cakes, cones, bobbins or tubes.

Spindle speed is limited only by the ceiling on the ring twisting principle. Change or reversal of twist is accomplished in a jiffy. Builder Motion provides for virtually any type of take-up package.

NOW is a good time to become fully informed as to the operating and economic advantages of the ATWOOD Ring Twister for *your* yarns. We are prepared to discuss them with you. Just say the word.

TONINGTON · CONNECTICUT · U·S·A·

Let's get Tough!

O.W.I. PHOTO

Tough (tŭf)—having the quality of flexibility without brittleness; yielding to force without breaking; capable of resisting great strain,

as in ➡

Yes, the call is for quality—in our men and in our products. The exclusive patented Tufferizing Process is your guarantee of quality Card Clothing. It cuts the wires even in length and free from burrs. It forms them with accurate, square crowns. It spaces them evenly and parallel in the famous Tuffer foundation.

The tougher the carding
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WORCESTER, MASS.

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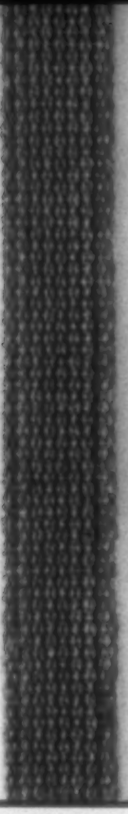
TUFFER PRODUCTS

Card Clothing for Woolen, Worsted, Cotton, Asbestos and Silk Cards • Napper Clothing, Brush Clothing, Strickles, Emery Fillets. Top Flats Recovered and extra sets loaned at all plants. Lickerins and Garnet Cylinders from 4 to 30 inches and Metallic Card Breasts Rewired at Southern Plant • Midgley Patented, and Howard's Special Hand Stripping Cards • Inserted Eye and Regular Wire Heddles



Narrow fabrics, for Navy parachute harness and rubber boats, for which we are dyeing multi-ply yarns.

THE FRANKLIN PROCESS "SHUTTLE" SYSTEM

MADE TO ORDER FOR THE EMERGENCY!

Although planned for peace it so happens that our Yarn Dyeing Service is "made to order" for the present emergency, in that it consists of FOUR dye houses in widely separated, strategic textile centers. If we are too busy to handle a rush order in one dye house, we transfer the order to one of our affiliated plants that is not so busy. No matter which plant does the work, the same formula and the same dyeing procedure is used. Thus standardized quality is assured and the customer gets prompt service.

We hope that the ravages of war or any other catastrophe will not cripple any of our plants, but if this should happen, our other three plants have capacity to carry on in its place. It's **Good Insurance** to use our Service.

FRANKLIN PROCESS; *Custom Yarn Dyers — Colored Yarns;* Providence, Philadelphia, Greenville, Chattanooga; New York Representative, 40 Worth Street; Chicago Representative, 100 West Monroe Street.

Franklin Process

NEGLECT

is taking a

Heavy Toll

in

TANKS

Interior corrosion is a deadly enemy to water tanks, resulting in premature replacement or at least, costly repairs.

Added years of service result from a thorough cleaning and painting, but painting over the surface without a thorough cleaning, is a waste of time and money.

We have the best equipment obtainable for cleaning and repairing tanks, towers and standpipes. We offer our inspection and estimating service without cost or obligation, and if work is required, our efficient, well-trained crew will do the job quickly, with a minimum of bother to you.

Insurance Carried at All Times With Nationally Known Companies

Mill and City References As to Financial Responsibility and Workmanship.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE

4—20,000-gallon elevated tanks in good condition.

Also a number of various size steel tanks from 8,000 to 20,000 gal. capacity, suitable for use in dyehouses and bleacheries.

Write or call for full information

Under the rough surface pictured here, the metal is pitted and the longer this condition exists, the deeper the pitting.

The work done by the machine pictured above is equivalent to sand-blasting but is faster and less expensive.

– Since 1930 –

R. E. McLEAN

We Buy, Sell, Maintain, Paint and Repair Tanks and Standpipes

BOX 1062 **GASTONIA, N. C.**

THIS IS NO. 40 OF A SERIES ON

GETTING THE MOST FROM WINDING

LEESONA*

Information about winding designed to show improvements in winding equipment and new ideas in the winding operation

STOPPING LEVER WHEEL

No. 50 Winding Machine

Due to the extreme amount of service which the Stopping Lever Wheel is required to perform, it is necessary that it be checked regularly for wear. An irregularly worn or ridged Wheel may cause excessive pressure against the package, thus lessening the effectiveness of the differential pressure arrangement.

There should be a clearance of between .003" to .009" between the face of the Wheel and the hub of the Traverse Frame. This clearance results from the fact that the Cam Shaft Bearing (on which the Traverse Frame is pivoted) extends from .003" to .009" beyond the Traverse Frame. If the bearing surface or face of the Stopping Lever Wheel which contacts the Cam Shaft Bushing becomes worn or ridged, it may bind against the Traverse Frame, in which case the Wheel should be replaced. (If the binding is due to a worn Cam Shaft Bushing, the latter can be drifted forward to obtain the desired clearance.)

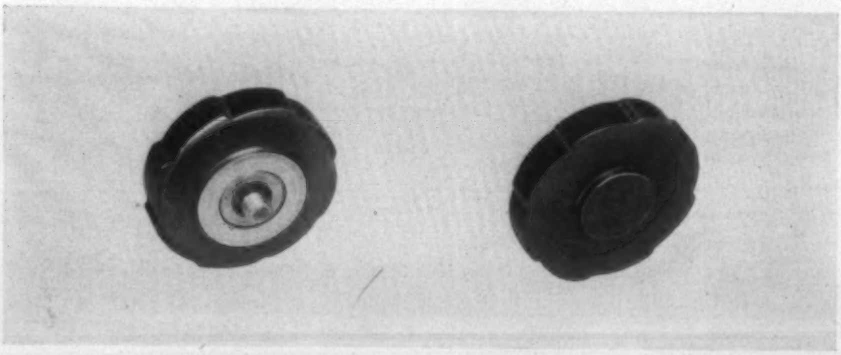


Fig. 1. No. 50 Stopping Lever Wheel — Left: face next to Cam Shaft Bushing, showing lapped hub. Right: back of Wheel.

When a new Stopping Lever Wheel is turned as far as it will go by hand, the distance between the face of the Wheel and the hub of the Traverse Frame is correct, and the Traverse Frame will be free to move.

Wheel No. 50-1271-25X (standard equipment) is made from hardened steel, lapped on the inside face to insure smoothness and wearability. Furthermore, because the Wheel is made the way a gear is made, the serrations are exactly even, the hole is centralized, and the Wheel runs true. So it is easy to set the Stopping Lever (50-2094-3), and uniform stopping at each point is accomplished.

IMPROVED COP FORMER ASSEMBLY

No. 90 Winding Machine

The latest design of Cop Former Assembly includes the following parts:

Cop Former	90-1070-8
Pawl Arm Stop	90-2108-3
Screw	SC-1097
Washers (2)	WA-774

The new Cop Former is made heavier and stronger than the old Former 90-1070. It will not bend in ordinary use. In addition, the triangular-shaped portion with which the Thread Guide Holder Frame contacts, is much longer, making it possible to produce a bobbin with a longer heel (desirable for certain yarns).

Between the Former and the knurled Holder are two soft brass Washers. They allow the harder parts which they contact to grip better when tightened, thus keeping the Former from getting out of position.

The Pawl Arm Stop has been redesigned, is made of much heavier stock, and is much more rigid than older parts.

Despite the fact that we have sent out these details in a previous issue of "Getting the Most from Winding," some users continue to order the older and much lighter Cop Former (90-1070) and Pawl Arm Stop (90-2108). For these customers, we can furnish old-style Cop Formers and Pawl Arm Stops made of the same heavy stock as the latest-designed parts and with the old-style off-set construction. These are shown as "Combination" in Fig. 2. This heavier old-style Cop Former carries the number 90-1070-12, the Pawl Arm Stop number is 90-2108-4, and the Screw is SC-1098.

However, recommended procedure is to use the standard assembly which will eliminate undue wear, breakage or maladjustment, and will insure formation of a perfectly-wound base on the bobbin.

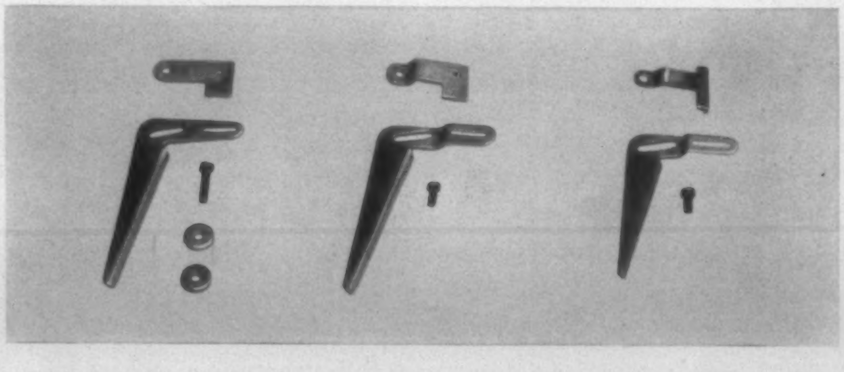


Fig. 2. Left: Standard assembly. Center: Combination. Right: Obsolete.

SPECIAL WINDING PROBLEMS

We have solved many unusual winding problems during recent years, and there is every evidence to indicate that many new ones will develop in the post-war era when we will again be free to design and supply such special devices and mechanisms as may be necessary to meet the new conditions.

In the meantime, much can be accomplished with such parts as are now available, and if you have any difficulty in winding we urge you to present your problem to us. We maintain a Winding Room where a great many sample and experimental windings of all types of textile yarns are made yearly. Mills are invited to avail themselves of this service.

See our Catalog in TEXTILE YEARBOOK
43-GMW-40

"THERE'S A UNIVERSAL WINDER FOR EVERY TEXTILE NEED"

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY

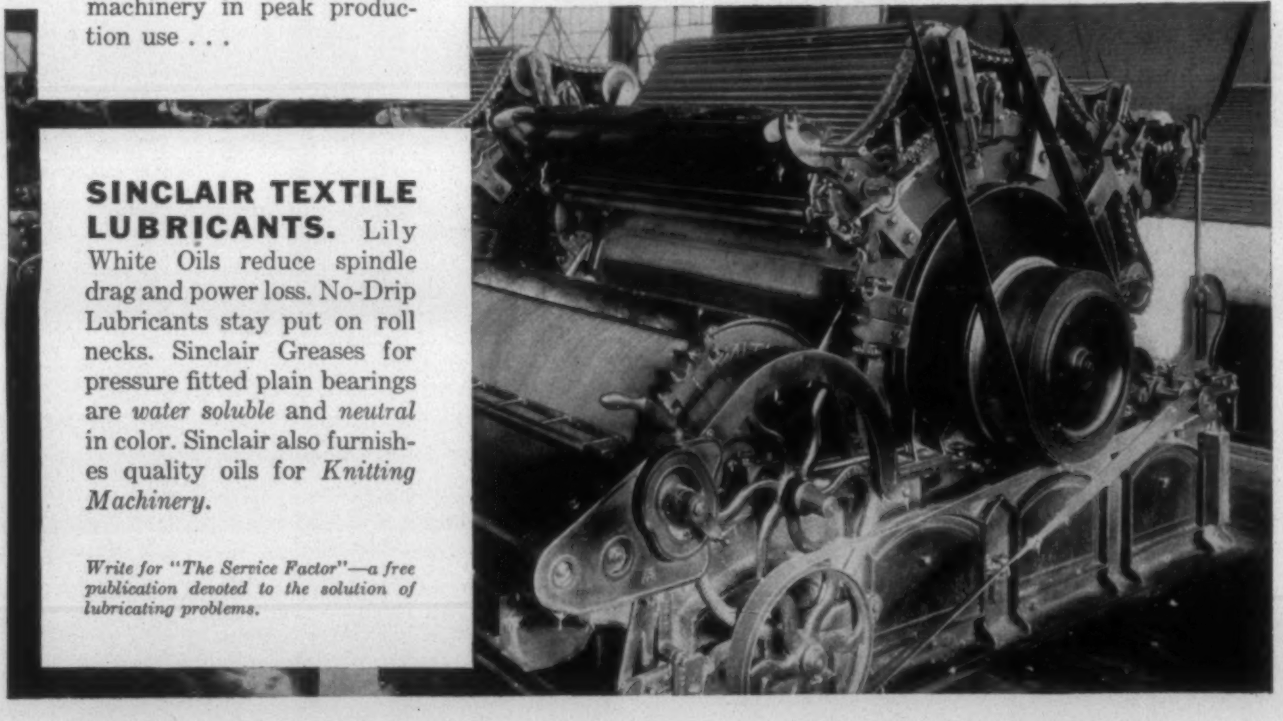
LEESONA*

PROVIDENCE BOSTON PHILADELPHIA UTICA CHARLOTTE ATLANTA

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. and Principal Foreign Countries.

Official U. S. Army Signal Corps Photograph

BIG PUSH ABROAD needs all-out support at home. To keep *TEXTILE* machinery in peak production use . . .



SINCLAIR TEXTILE LUBRICANTS. Lily White Oils reduce spindle drag and power loss. No-Drip Lubricants stay put on roll necks. Sinclair Greases for pressure fitted plain bearings are *water soluble* and *neutral* in color. Sinclair also furnishes quality oils for *Knitting Machinery.*

Write for "The Service Factor"—a free publication devoted to the solution of lubricating problems.

SINCLAIR TEXTILE LUBRICANTS

FOR FULL INFORMATION OR LUBRICATION COUNSEL WRITE NEAREST SINCLAIR OFFICE

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Ft. Worth

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 64 July 15, 1943 No. 10

Joe Werthan's Service Men's Club

ORDINARILY, Joe Werthan's title reads as follows: President of Werthan Bag Corp., Nashville, Tenn. Joe Werthan, together with his brothers, Howard as secretary and Albert as treasurer, has spent a great deal of time seeing that the company's 47,348 spindles and 1,165 looms are kept busy on sheetings and bag goods.

But lately—since December of last year—Joe Werthan has been spending more and more time on a very engaging hobby, that of sponsoring and operating Joe Werthan's Service Men's Center at Nashville. Properly speaking, it's not a hobby. It is now part of Joe Werthan's business to be continually figuring out something else to do for the men in service who constantly flock to Nashville from the many military camps in the surrounding territory.

A view of Joe Werthan's Service Men's Center.

The service men's center is located at 2222 and 2224 Elliston Place, and is composed of two spacious old three-story colonial homes and one club house. The property is located in an exclusive and quiet section of the city on a large plot of ground.

At the present time, the center is furnishing beds for approximately 1,000 soldiers, sailors and marines each week, besides showers for a large number who are unable to spend the night. It is open 24 hours a day.

Sunday mornings are something extra special at Joe Werthan's Service Men's Center, for this is when coffee and doughnuts are served to the guests in the coffee shop, which is equipped with the most modern improvements. Young women from the bagging firm's office and factory serve the coffee and doughnuts, who like their busy boss are enthusiastically donating their spare time in order to make short leaves and furloughs more pleasant for uniformed men.

The buildings in cold months are properly ventilated and heated with stokers, so that any desired temperature can be maintained throughout the day and night. Fire protection is furnished by Nashville firemen, who are stationed in the buildings at night to take care of any emergency.

The center is located only a short distance from the city's metropolitan area, which can be reached by a short walk or by catching a street bus a block away. Churches of all denominations are within three to five blocks of the center.

Hostesses are stationed at the center to answer all questions. Since its opening, there have been no disturbances of any kind at the center. All soldier, sailor and marine guests are put on their honor to use the center as they would their own homes. No charges of any kind are made for anything, all accommodations being absolutely free to the men. Other service lounges in Nashville, especially those not offering sleeping quarters, co-operate with Joe Werthan's Service Men's Center, and often reserve beds by telephoning the management.

All phases of running the center are under the personal supervision of Joe Werthan's with assistance coming from members of the bag plant's executive staff and their wives.

For the guests, the buildings are not just places to sleep and chew the fat. The original mantles and open fireplaces as well as crystal chandeliers have been retained. To add to the beauty of the surroundings the original winding stairways, paneled woodwork and high-ceilinged rooms have been left intact.

One of the larger rooms is being used for a lounge, which is furnished with comfortable couches and chairs, in addition to writing desks for the men, the usual cookies,

Ping-pong and pool in the recreation room.

cigarettes, candy, pretzels, apples, peanuts and popcorn.

Another large room is used for recreation, and contains a pool table, ping-pong table and facilities for numerous other games such as chess and checkers.

All other rooms are used as sleeping quarters. Two hundred and fifty substantial iron beds are ready for use each night. All furnishings, such as mattresses, pillows and Army blankets are new. The mattresses and sheets were made to Joe Werthan's specifications. No man is allowed to use linen or towels more than once; sheets and pillow cases are changed daily. All floors have showers with hot and cold water, lavatory and shaving facilities and ice water.

The lounge, for writing letters, songs, the company of young women employees of Werthan Bag Corp., or just plain lazy sitting around.

Coffee and doughnuts on a Sunday morning, not served in bed, but gladly handed out over the counter by company officials and employees. Joe Werthan is shown at right behind counter.

Each of the 250 beds is numbered, and can be reserved by telephone or by appearing at the center. Separate accommodations are provided for 12 officers of the armed forces. The only restriction asked by the center of its guests is that they not smoke in the sleeping rooms. This, obviously, is for their own protection.

Pre-war Army maneuvers throughout Tennessee made Joe Werthan realize that soldiers off duty in Nashville were having to sleep in bus and train stations, hotel lobbies, or wherever there might be room. Joe Werthan decided to do something about the situation. He did.

PRACTICAL TEXTILE DESIGNING

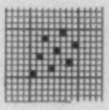
PART FOURTEEN

By THOMAS NELSON

Dean of the Textile School, North Carolina State College, Raleigh

An explanation and illustrations of granite weaves are presented in this installment of Dean Nelson's series on the designing of textiles. The next subject taken up will be checkerboard effects.

THE object in making granite weaves is to produce mixed and broken up effects. The more irregular the weaves are, the better effects they produce. These effects are often derived from a sateen basis. The following illustrations will show step by step how to make granite weaves. All granite weaves constructed from a sateen basis are made on this principle. The square dots in the illustrations indicate the sateen weave used, the round spots indicate the made to obtain the granite weave.



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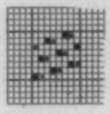

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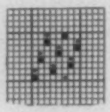

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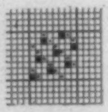


207

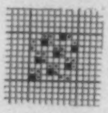
Fig. 204 illustrates the eight harness sateen.

Fig. 205 illustrates the eight harness sateen with one spot added to the side of each dot in the ground weave.

Fig. 206 illustrates the eight harness sateen with one spot added to the top of each dot in the ground weave.

Fig. 207 illustrates the eight harness sateen weave with the spot added to both side and top of the ground weave.

Fig. 208 illustrates the complete design by the addition of another spot to Fig. 207.



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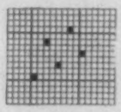

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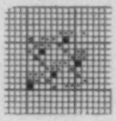

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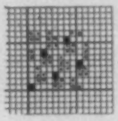

211

The weaves given at Figures 205 and 206 are often called double sateens and are used in making sateen checks as this allows the filling to go into the fabric easier.

A larger effect can be obtained by having the sateen

WHAT DO YOU EXPECT OF A WARP SIZE?

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4. ✓ ELASTICITY AFTER SIZING
5. FREEDOM FROM SHEDDING
6. READY WEAVABILITY
7. FEWER LOOM STOPS
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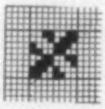
weave on alternate threads and picks, and extra spots added as in previous examples, or in any order desired. For ground weaves in cotton goods exceptionally good effects are obtained especially when using rayon or mercerized yarns for filling.

Fig. 209 illustrates the five harness sateen arranged on alternate threads and picks.

Fig. 210 illustrates the complete design by adding extra spots.

Fig. 211 illustrates another design constructed on this principle.

Another system of making these weaves is first to decide on the number of threads and picks on which to make the pattern, then divide the number into four divisions. In two of the divisions put any small effect, and in the other divisions put the reverse of this effect. Figs. 212, 213, 214 and 215 illustrate this principle.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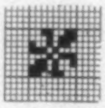
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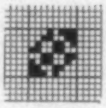
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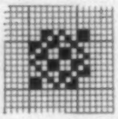
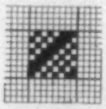

215

These weaves are also produced by rearranging twill weaves in sateen order. The following illustrations will explain the principle.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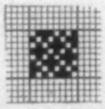
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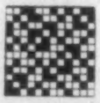
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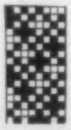

220

Fig. 216 illustrates the regular $\frac{3\ \ 1\ \ 1}{1\ \ 1\ \ 1}$ twill weave.

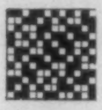
Fig. 217 illustrates this twill weave rearranged in eight harness sateen order as follows, 1, 4, 7, 2, 5, 8, 3, 6.

Such fabrics as dresses, blouses, smocks, pajamas, skirts, suits, are made by using granite weaves. The face of these fabrics have a somewhat rough or what is sometimes called "oatmeal" effect.

The following samples will illustrate different fabrics made from these weaves.

Fig. 218-A is an all-cotton black and white suiting having ends arranged as follows: 60 black, 60 white in warp filling, 40 picks black and 40 picks white. The weave for this fabric is illustrated at Fig. 219.

Fig. 218-B is an all-cotton fabric used for pajamas, smocks and summer dresses. The ends are arranged 80 picks pink, eight white, 80 green and eight white. The picks are arranged 72 pink, eight white, 72 green and eight white. The weave is illustrated at Fig. 220.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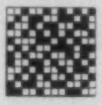
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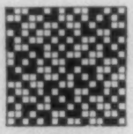
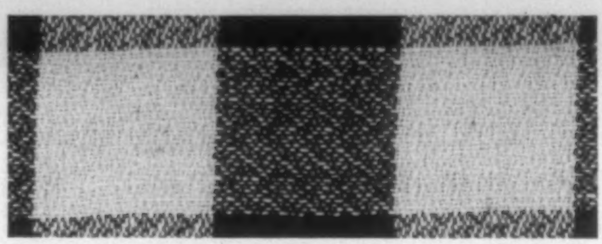
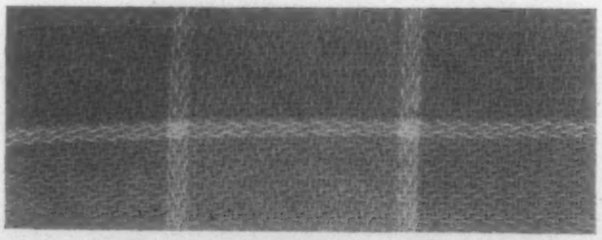

223

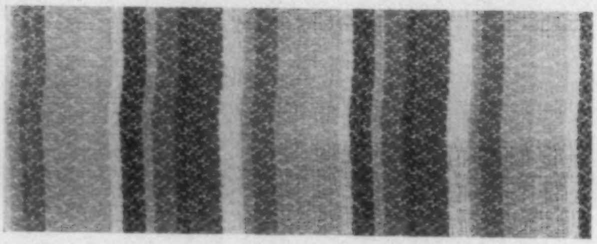
Fig. 218-C is a cotton warp rayon filling fabric for summer wear and can be used for dresses, pajamas, smocks, etc. The ends in this fabric are arranged eight white, four lavender, eight yellow, four gray, eight pink, twelve light blue, four white, eight red, four tan, eight dark blue, four red and twelve green. Fig. 221 illustrates the weave used for the fabric.

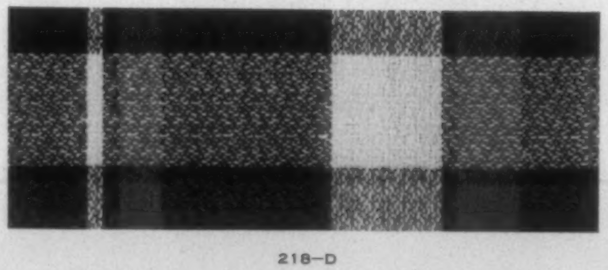
Fig. 218-D is an all-cotton dress goods fabric. The ends and picks are arranged as follows: 64 black, 24 yellow, six black, 42 white, six black, 52 red, six black, 16 yellow, six black and six white. It is made on 12 harness shafts. The weave is illustrated at Fig. 222.

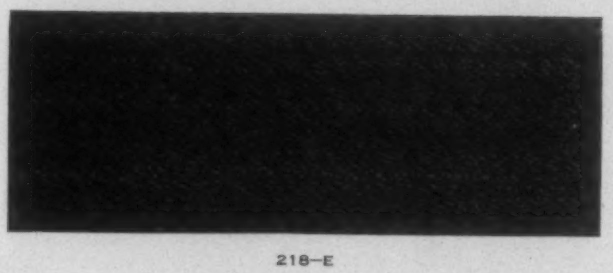
Fig. 218-E is a dress goods fabric made from two-ply cotton warp. The filling is a combination of worsted and cotton end, the worsted twisting around the cotton. It is made on 16 harness shafts from the weave illustrated at Fig. 223.


218—A


218—B


218—C


218—D


218—E

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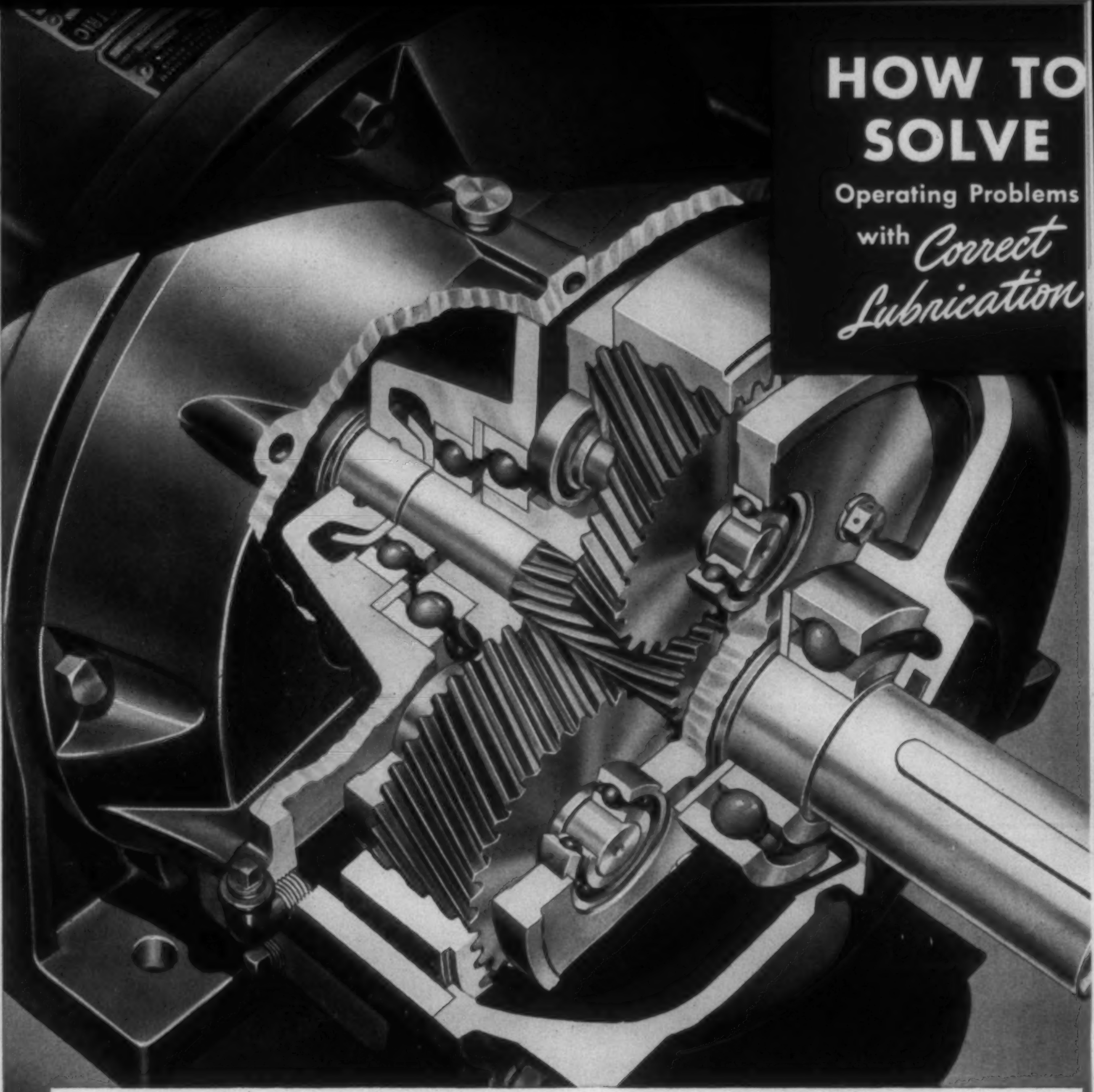

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CALL IN SOCONY-VACUUM

The Greatly Improved Fastness Properties of Processed Synthetic Fabrics

By ALLISON FITZGERALD

Part Seven of a Series on Wartime Dyeing

THE present era of synthetic fabrics has been of general development; first, the weaving and dyeing of all viscose rayon fabrics such as French crepes and flat goods, and second, the acetate-viscose rayon fabrics that were developed as inexpensive crepes and that practically replaced the pure silk crepes, as well as many new types of flat goods. Now the trend is toward plain weaves, twills and herringbones on mixed constructions using two or more synthetic fibers together or in combination with natural fibers such as cotton or wool.

The synthetic fabrics first introduced to the trade were practically all viscose goods, and dyeing and finishing plants started processing according to the type of plant and goods they had finished before. If it was an old silk finishing plant, the viscose rayon goods were all processed as the plant had dyed and finished silk; and if it was a cotton finishing plant, then the dyer used the regular cotton dyeing and finishing method. So the consumer received a varied assortment of dyed viscose rayon fabrics, both in the crepes and flat goods.

Handled Like Silk

By the time the acetate-viscose rayon crepes were introduced to the dyeing and finishing plants, most of the cotton finishing plants had burned their fingers and they did not try the processing of these crepe goods.

Most of the original work on handling of acetate-viscose rayon crepes took place in the silk dyeing plants located at Paterson, Lodi and Passaic, N. J., and in Pennsylvania. These plants had the silk processing, dyeing and finishing equipment, so it was for this reason that the processing, dyeing and finishing of the acetate-viscose crepe fabrics has followed along the same ideas used in the handling of pure silk goods.

The introduction of spn viscose rayon yarns into synthetic fabrics has gradually changed the construction of these goods until now many rayon finishing plants are dyeing and finishing only a small proportion of crepe goods made of filament yarns as compared to plain weaves, twills and herringbone goods constructed of blends using 60-80 per cent spun viscose rayon yarn plus mixtures of cotton, acetate and wool. Recently, aralac, spun acetate and pigmented filament acetate yarns have been added to the various blends for producing these specially synthetic fabrics.

These changes in the construction of present-day synthetic fabrics have brought about many changes in the wet processing, dyeing and finishing of these goods. The buying public bought the first type of all-viscose rayon goods because they were shiny and "silk-like," and then the acetate-viscose rayon crepes were eagerly sought because the goods were less expensive than pure silk crepes. This permitted women buyers to have two or more crepe dresses for the price that they had paid for a silk one.

Dyers and converters were able to sell the public on the pretty appearance and the cheapness of these first synthetic fabrics, but they then began to want better fastness and with these demands, the dyeing and finishing plants called in the technical dyestuff and chemical company representatives to help them work out better all round fastness for these new synthetic fabrics.

New Requirements

The plant chemists lined up the new fastness requirements and what they should do if the finishing plants were to keep on dyeing and finishing synthetic fabrics. These new requirements were:

(1) Fastness to light—(40 fadeometer hours).
(2) Fastness to washing—(No. 2 and No. 3 Wash Tests, 1942 A.A.T.C.C. Year Book, page 211).
(3) Fastness to atmospheric gases on acetate rayon—(A.A.T.C.C. Tentative Method, 1942 Year Book, page 290).
(4) Fastness to wet and dry crocking—(A.A.T.C.C. 1942 Year Book, page 239).
(5) Fastness to perspiration, acid and alkaline—(A.A.T.C.C. 1942 Year Book, page 229).
(6) Fastness to hot pressing—freedom from changing shade on hot ironing.

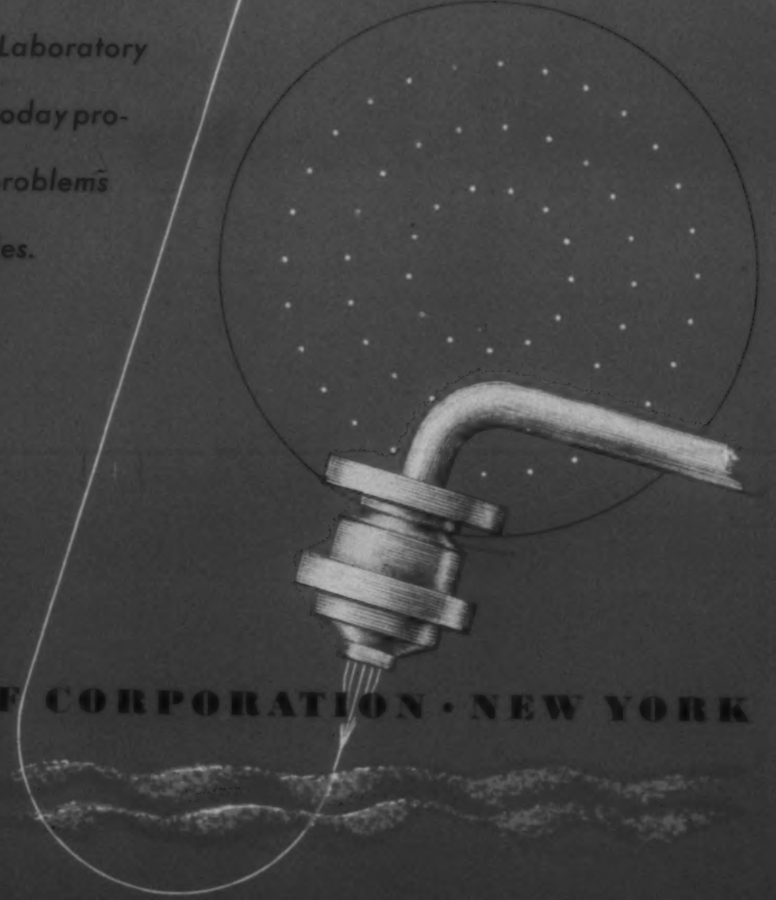
More Dyestuffs Restricted

The War Production Board recently extended restrictions on the sale and use of dyestuffs and pigments to cover all but four specific dyes used in paints and printing inks, and has required an additional two per cent reduction in the total value of dyestuffs exported or delivered for export from the United States to any country other than Canada.

Prior to the amendment there were more than 250 colors exempted from domestic restrictions. Another change in Dyestuffs and Organic Pigments Order No. 1 M-103 includes the provision for a 21-day extension over a specific quota period to provide for possible delays in shipment.

man-made fibers

The accelerated tempo of modern scientific research is crowding discovery on discovery. From the free materials of nature the versatile spinneret is extruding substitutes for silk and cotton and wool. The fabrication of these fibers demands the utmost ingenuity of the textile mill. And the coloring of these synthetic fabrics presents formidable problems to the industry. The Technical Research Laboratory of General Dyestuff Corporation is today providing invaluable solutions to the problems of coloring these man-made miracles.



GENERAL DYESTUFF CORPORATION · NEW YORK

(7) Control of the residual shrinkage to a low of one to two per cent allowance as on better quality processed cotton goods—(A.A.T.C.C. Shrinkage Test, 1942 Year Book, page 244).

To meet these new fastness and residual shrinkage requirements took a great deal of careful study, analysis of technical recommendations on dyestuff and chemical finishing agents, and the planning and carrying through of these tests, both in the laboratory and plant. Then after the tests had been carried through on a small lot of goods, these experimental methods had to be worked out for full size plant production basis so that costs could be figured as to chemicals, labor, time required to process and finish goods satisfactorily, and finally, the checking of the finished fabrics by impartial testing companies for a final judgment.

A Difficult Task

Taking up each of the requirements in the order listed, the plant chemists and dyers found that they had a very difficult job on their hands when it came to meeting all of these fastness requirements, and they quickly found out from plant and laboratory tests that they would be limited to a small number of suitable dyestuffs for both the spun viscose and acetate, as these were the two chief synthetic fibers to consider.

Fastness to Light—There are many acetate and direct dyestuffs that possess good light fastness in self or straight shades; but when placed in a compound shade, they tend to show up poorly on a severe light test of 40 fadeometer hours. This is a problem that our best physical and organic dyestuff chemists have not been able to overcome or to improve. So it put the plant dyer and chemist back to the old "trial and test" method until they found various color combinations that met these 40 fadeometer hour light tests in various shades ranging from pastels to heavy ones. After they met the light fastness tests, these color combinations had to show uniform rate of exhaust on all dyeing operations, such as the jig, dyebeck and padding; otherwise they would not be satisfactory to use. Then it was found that some colors show good exhaust rates on light and medium shades but poor on heavy ones, so the dyers then had to be careful when they used the various colors so as not to run the dye costs out of line.

Soap Extender Is Developed

Of timely interest to the textile industry is the development of a soap extender by Burkart-Schier Chemical Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. The cost of this new product—Burk-Schier PWT—is said to be less than that of soap, yet may be substituted pound for pound for a considerable percentage of soap customarily used. Woolen and worsted mills have reported tha tsuperior results at a saving are obtainable with PWT by replacing three ounces of soap in the filling and scouring formula with three ounces of Burk-Schier PWT, retaining the usual amount of soda ash. Other claims are that the soap stock has added detergency and is kept fluid; the problem of starting up with jelled or solid soap stock is eliminated; wetting is faster; dirt, soil and grease are readily removed and held in suspension for quick rinsing.

Burk-Schier PWT may be applied to yarn, hosiery and piece goods of rayon and cotton. It is available in quantity for immediate delivery, or samples and further data may be had upon request to the company.

Another interesting angle in the study of light and wash fastness was observed; that is, it was best to use colors for the viscose rayon and cotton that left the acetate rayon unstained and the same was true for acetate colors in leaving cotton and viscose rayon clean. The chief reason for this was that when the acetate was stained by the direct colors or the viscose and cotton was stained by acetate, that practically every light and wash test showed poor results as compared to dyestuffs that were free from staining; and this was true on chemically similar color prototypes where one lot stained and the other did not. The reason for this reduction in light and wash fastwess was that the color causing the staining of the acetate, viscose or cotton fibers, is in such a case an impurity that may be a partially completed dyestuff and it does not possess any degree of fastness to light and washing. It thus lowers the fastness of the dyed shade according to the proportion of color that it represents in the dyed shade. For this reason, rayon dyers are very fussy now about their acetate and direct colors. They want them free of staining the others and they are right in expecting it, otherwise they will lower their fastness properties.

Another factor that the plant chemist and finisher must decide is to use only finishing agents for shrinkage control that show the least effect on light and other fastness properties, as it has been observed that finishers may reduce the light fastness of direct dyed shades noticeably if too high a percentage of urea formaldehyde is applied for shrinkage control and the goods are aged too long a period. This percentage of the various chemicals and timing of ageing must be carefully checked and goods finished uniformly if light requirements are to be maintained.

Fastness to Washing—To obtain direct dyed spun rayon that will meet an A.A.T.C.C. Number Two or Three Wash Test is a difficult job, especially on heavy shades, but on acetate dyed shades the job is much easier as direct dyeing acetate colors are much faster to washing than even the fastest direct colors.

Plant tests showed it was advisable to aftertreat with formaldehyde many of the direct colors selected for good light fastness, as this improved their wash fastness noticeably on spun rayon fabrics and does not affect the acetate or wool colors that may be used for dyeing the acetate, wool or aralac.

Wartime restrictions have made formaldehyde rather difficult to obtain, so the use of aldehyde salts such as Amaform R (American Aniline) gives similar wash fastness improvement as formaldehyde.

Various dyestuff companies have prepared special types of direct colors that possess very good light fastness, leaving acetate white or faintly stained on heavy shades and meet most of the fastness requirements listed in this article. These colors are dyed directly and are aftertreated with formaldehyde or aldehyde salts. Some of the leading types of this class are: Benzoform—General Dyestuff, Polyform—DuPont, Carbide—Ciba, Formal—Geigy, Calcoform—Calco, Viscoform—Sandoz, and Formanil—American Aniline.

Another group of selected and specially prepared direct colors aftertreatable with copper sulfate and acetic acid have

(*Continued on Page 42*)

An ounce of Prevention Now is Worth 10 Lbs. of Cure Too Late

More production NOW. That's what the Victory Program demands. If you're already running three shifts, how can you increase production still more?

By periodically inspecting your machines to see that they are in first class running order. A few minor adjustments or replacements now may prevent serious breakdowns later on.

One very necessary precaution is to see that your machines are kept properly aligned. Machines that are out of line vibrate excessively, causing premature wear on all parts, an inferior product and loss in output.

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Hand Tools for the Weave Room

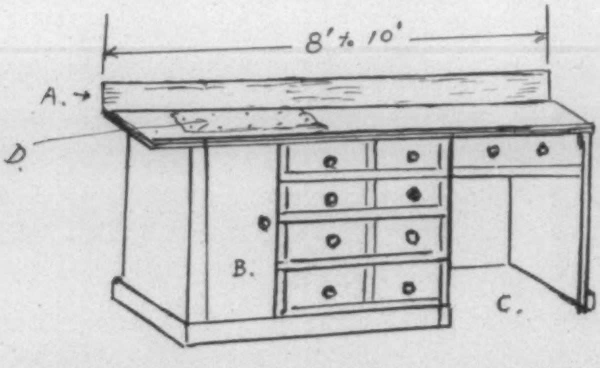
By H. E. WENRICH – PART THREE

EFFICIENCY in the weave room depends to a great extent on dependable, company-purchased tools placed in various locations for the exclusive use of loomfixers. And using these expensive tools depends upon their correct application as well as careful attention. A good fixer never abuses a tool, regardless of the ownership—and fixer-learners should consider that all tools will last almost indefinitely if they are not misused.

The first need for fixers is a suitable workbench. Many weave-sheds could vastly improve loom efficiency and working conditions if new work benches were put into use, replacing small benches with insufficient working and storage space. One of the neatest weavesheds the writer knows of has a work bench spaced in every section, and as the plant operates on a three-shift basis, it allows three fixers to one bench—one fixer per shift.

The work bench in the accompanying illustration is planned for three fixers and one hanger-in or floorhand. The bench has an individual drawer so supplies can be kept under lock and key. As certain supplies such as pickers, strapping, cable cord, dobby cords, etc., are usually marked for personal use, it is important that such items be kept from general use. Additional drawers are for storage of sandpaper, lags, bolts, washers, nuts and other various items necessary in the day's work. This bench is simple to construct and the average maintenance crew can build duplicate benches, or where space restricts exact scaling, slight changes can be made as desired in length and width. No dimensions are required, but length should be between eight and ten feet, and width approximately two feet.

You will note this work bench differs from many fixers' benches in common use, insofar as the bench is completely enclosed with the exception of one end, open to receive a large waste can. When trimming fur, working on shuttles, drilling sticks, etc., the rubbish is dropped directly into the can. This prevents an accumulation of unsightly waste lying upon and about the work bench. Nothing is more unsightly in a section than dirty work benches and adjacent floor space. If dirt is allowed to fall on the floor, sweep it aside in one pile, or better still, gather it up and put it in the waste can.



Backboard (A) prevents dirt from falling to the rear of the bench, and can also be used as a file and tool holder by stapling strips of leather to the board. Storage cupboard (B) for heavier items. Space (C) for large refuse can to catch accumulations of waste. Oilcloth (D) tacked on bench top.

Keeping Clean Bench

One of the novel features of this bench is a two-ply top of well seasoned hardwood. The upper ply should be of one-inch strips easily renewed when worn down. And to keep the bench top neater, cover the working area with warp paper, oil cloth, heavy canvas or cardboard. Paper can be discarded when soiled over the week-end; oil cloth can be washed with cleaning fluid, and the canvas or cardboard can be discarded when becoming heavily soiled with shellac, glue or grease. Before leaving the section at the end of the shift, wipe and clean all dirt from the bench so the next fixer can start clean and will follow suit.

Foremost among the larger tools a fixer needs for rigidly holding loom parts in position to be worked upon is the bench vise. A heavy screw-vise attached to one end is preferred. Such vises can be purchased with either a fixed or swivel base. The swivel base permits the vise to be turned right or left and a locking unit holds it firmly in a fixed position. Further selective features give a choice of a plain back jaw holder or a holder that has an anvil. The anvil type gives the fixer a better chance of shaping many parts he could not do otherwise.

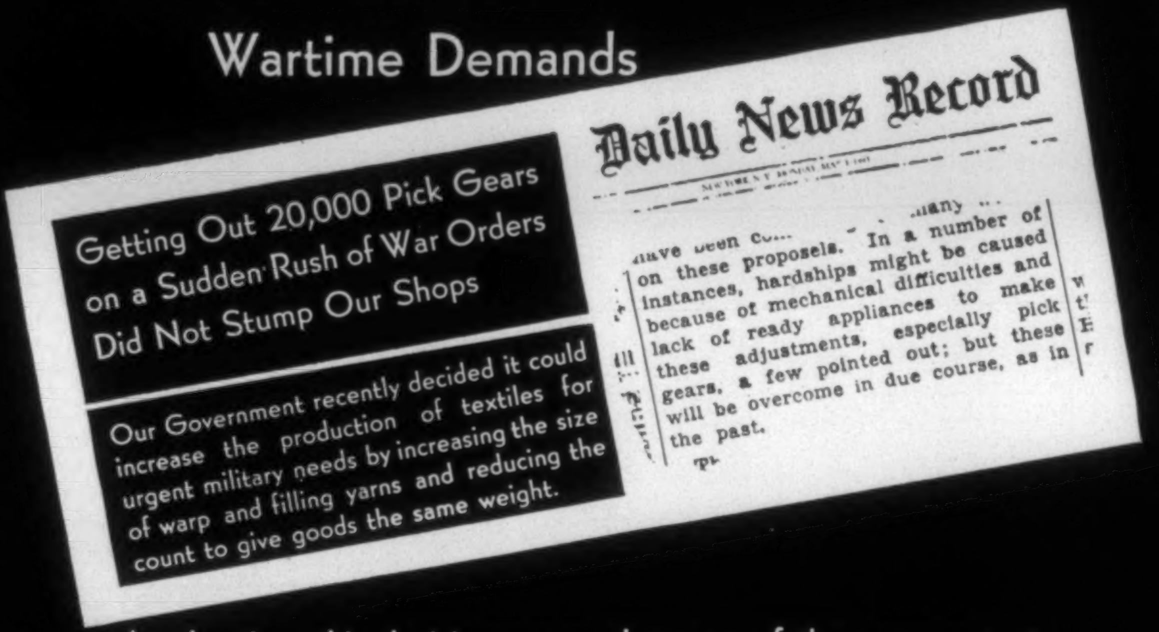
The vise takes severe punishment, as many loom parts are held while the fixers swing a heavy hammer for bending and shaping. All heavy work should be secured near the center of the jaws. The same vise also is used for holding more delicate work such as shuttles and fiber parts, and a fixer can improve his task by fashioning a pair of extra jaws from soft wood to hold the work without danger of marring polished surfaces. Occasionally, several layers of clean wiping cloth can be wrapped around an object to protect the outer surface.

Drill Press

Another needed tool for the maintenance of all textile machinery is a bench model drill press. Used for ordinary purposes, the drill press saves many valued minutes in any day's busy schedule. Do not use a brace or hand drill when a power drill can do the job, as the later tool is designed for fast, efficient work on heavy or light jobs requiring rough or close tolerance.

One of the best types on the market has two speeds; the slow speed used mostly when drilling heavy work with the larger size drills. The chuck should take at least a $1/2$-inch drill, as $3/8$ and $1/2$-inch are common sizes in most weave sheds. If heavier work is necessary, the maintenance crew takes care of it with a large floor model drill press. Or, in

We Are Geared to Wartime Demands



Getting Out 20,000 Pick Gears on a Sudden Rush of War Orders Did Not Stump Our Shops

Our Government recently decided it could increase the production of textiles for urgent military needs by increasing the size of warp and filling yarns and reducing the count to give goods the same weight.

Daily News Record

...have been co... ...many ... on these proposels. In a number of instances, hardships might be caused because of mechanical difficulties and lack of ready appliances to make these adjustments, especially pick gears, a few pointed out; but these will be overcome in due course, as in the past.

At the time this decision was made, some of those present at the conference doubted the possibility of obtaining, within a reasonably short time, the vast supply of Loom Parts this change would require. The Daily News Record's reporter referred to this and cited Pick Gears in particular.

Although

As a result of this decision, we received orders for Over 20,000 Pick Gears—all within a few days, and

Although

These are double gears—with gear and pinion—and nearly all of them had cut teeth,

There was no difficulty to be "overcome in due course."

We shipped the great part of these gears Within One or Two Days, and the Entire Lot was out Within a Week.

You Can Depend Upon Us to Meet Your Needs for Loom Parts to Keep Your War-busy Looms Running

DRAPER CORPORATION

Atlanta Georgia Hopedale Massachusetts Spartanburg S C small weavesheds, a series of small holes drilled in a circle will give the desired radius.

In the drilling of large-size holes, it is advisable to first make a pilot hole with a 1/8 or 1/4-inch drill. A pilot hole prevents overheating a larger drill and also speeds the job.

The drill press also comes in handy when removing broken bolt ends or studs from castings. If the studs have broken off deep in an open bearing and cannot be removed with a punch or scratch tool, two methods are feasible without damaging the threads. The first is to drill a 1/4-inch hole in the exact center of the broken stud halfway through its remaining length. Place the bearing in the vise and screw the stud out with an easy-out. The second method is to drill the first hole, then place a large drill in the press and switch to low speed. Jam the drill into the hole and the broken stud will screw on out the opposite side of the bearing.

However, be careful when feeding pressure during usual drilling jobs. If pressure is exerted too quickly or faster than the drill can cut, the lighter drills will snap off. Another pointer to remember is that when nearly through an object, the pressure should be slightly retarded to prevent the lip grabbing and breaking. On most fixing jobs, high speed and light pressure is the best.

Fixer-learners often hear about cutting compounds and become mystified over what should be done when drilling. Forget about such compounds—drilling with power tools is really not difficult; the main thing is to be careful in starting and holding the work. If such things as cutting compounds interest the fixer, the following table may prove beneficial:

Malleable iron—soda water.
Soft steel—high-speed quiller oil.
Hard steel—turpentine or kerosene.
Aluminum—kerosene.
Brass or bronze—melted paraffine or cut dry.

Even glass and many plastic parts can be drilled without danger of breakage when using turpentine. On fibers, such as shuttle work and small parts, use high speed.

One of the most important power tools in the weave shed is the bench grinder. Do not think of a grinder as only a means of cutting away rough metal or excess metal such as weld. Handled in the right way, the grinder comes in for many purposes, foremost of course is shuttle work.

On most yarns, especially on rayons, shuttles must be free from nicks, rough points, sharp shims, and at the same time should be smoothly polished. For this purpose, a good buffing wheel is found necessary. The writer finds a combination of leather, muslin buffer and a few sheets of worn sandpaper an ideal set-up for shuttle work.

If the wheel takes a six-inch diameter cut a six-inch diameter leather disc from old belting or scrap leather and place on the inside to stiffen the buffer. Some fixers use plywood for this purpose, but the board is stiff and hastens wear on the buffer and sanding paper. If single-ply leather is used, it will give slightly when pressure is applied to the buffer.

If the muslin buffer has but a dozen or two layers sewed together, place two such layers on the spindle. Next place several layers of sandpaper and tighten the holder. When one sheet of paper wears down, it can be torn free without disturbing the holder and the next layer can be used until it, too, is worn.

When shuttle points are very blunt, it is advisable to dress them off on the abrasive stone and then finish to the desired shape on the sanding paper. This method prevents heating the point and allowing it to work loose.

New sandpaper abrasives cut into fiber and wood shuttles rapidly, and should not be used for removing light bruises or small nicks. In place of the fast-cutting new sanding discs, use old paper removed from take-up drums or paper previously used and worn down. After dressing the shuttles roughly, finish off the surface with emery cloth by hand rubbing and then shellacing. Several dozen extra discs should be cut and kept on hand for instant change. This prevents searching for sandpaper when time is limited.

Many types of abrasive, cutting, scratch brush and buffing wheels are available. For cutting brass, glass, steel or other short or long rods into certain desired lengths, thin cutting abrasive wheels are far superior to the ordinary hacksaw. For removing rust, weld beads and rough spots, hard sizing and glue, and other foreign matter from various loom parts, wire scratch brushes can be had in different fine or coarse gauges. For fast coarse grinding or slow mirror-smooth finishes, many abrasive wheels are available, and for buffing such as the polishing of brass lease rods or shellacing of shuttles, the muslin buffing wheels can be used. Extra wheels should be racked nearby the grinder so a quick change can be made. If a wide selection is available for the fixer, his job is eased considerably.

And a few words about those hand portable power tools. Many loom breaks are better repaired with the aid of a suitable electric drill. And how many fixers know, that with this same tool, extra accessories permit a wide range of work which was formerly unthought of. For instance, a mandrel fitting a 1/2-inch chuck will take a hole saw accessory cutting a 7/8-inch hole in wood or metal. Also available are saw blades, scratch brushes, grinding wheels, sanding discs, sheepskin or cloth buffers.

One of the handiest power tools that can be used to advantage in any plant having machinery to fix is the portable motor on a wheeled stand and equipped with a flexible shaft. This convenient power tool eliminates the necessity of removing many parts from machinery in order to make certain repairs. Here is cited one such fix illustrating the

(*Continued on Page 50*)

OBTAINING HAND TOOLS

Employees are now permitted, under specific circumstances, to use CMP Regulation No. 5 preference ratings (assigned to their employers for maintenance, repair and operating supplies) to purchase hand tools that they require to retain or obtain employment, the War Production Board announced recently.

At the same time, WPB permitted employers to purchase such items as hand tools for resale to employees, although this has not been a customary business practice in the past.

In buying hand tools an employee must give the seller of the tool a certificate filled out and signed by his employer and himself. Details of this and other features of the order may be obtained from any WPB office.

I is for IMPERATIVE and the start of IDEAS

Ideas have always been the secret weapons of American progress...the ingenuity that has initiated new ways and means for getting things done better and faster.

In these times of emergency...of imperative needs for certain chemical materials, ideas born of chemical research have repeatedly come through. New materials and new uses for others now are making it possible to sustain an ever-mounting flow of supplies to war industries. Likewise, it is enabling many manufacturers of civilian goods to circumvent critical material shortages.

If you are confronted with a problem arising out of inability to obtain chemical materials for your high priority business, or if you are faced with suspended production due to the non-priority nature of your manufacture, call upon Cyanamid. Our research chemists and engineers will be glad to apply their facilities to the solution of your problem. There is no obligation.

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*Reg. U. S Pat. Off.

MILL NEWS

LURAY, VA.—All employees of Luray Textile Corp. were recently granted a week's vacation with pay. They returned to work July 12.

PELZER, S. C.—Employees of Pelzer Mills have recently donated a liberal sum of money to send cigarettes to American fighting men overseas. Enough money was collected to purchase at least 140,000 cigarettes.

LAURINBURG, N. C.—Bagpipe Mills, Inc., has been bought by Julius W. Abernathy of Newton and W. Henkel Smith of Lincolnton. The mill, now known as Abernathy Mfg. Co., has 1,224 spindles and 40 looms.

GOLDVILLE, S. C.—Employees of Joanna Textile Mills will forego their usual week's vacation with pay this year, getting instead double pay for the week ended July 3. The 1,100 operatives observed July 4 as a holiday.

SWEPSONVILLE, N. C.—Employees of Virginia Mills, Inc., have presented a check for $900 to the United States Army for the purchase of a jeep. The check represents money spent for war bonds by the plant's personnel.

DANVILLE, VA.—The New York office of Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc., has distributed a booklet entitled "How to Take Care of Your Clothes," in hopes that it will make some contribution to the nation's welfare.

ELKIN, N. C.—Chatham Mfg. Co. has again granted a mid-year bonus to all employees in recognition of their efforts to improve operation of the firm. Fellow workers in branches of the armed services will also receive bonus checks.

RECENT "E" AWARDS

Four more Southern textile firms have received notification that they are to be presented with Army-Navy "E" pennants in recognition of their outstanding work on war contracts.

American Finishing Co., Memphis, Tenn., will receive its flag July 22. The Lindale (Ga.) Division of Pepperell Mfg. Co. will be honored July 22, and Pepperell's Opelika (Ala.) Division will have its ceremony the following day. The pennant for Piedmont Cotton Mills at Egan, Ga., will be presented July 27.

In each case high Army and Navy officers will attend and take part in the ceremonies, and each employee will receive an "E" lapel pin.

TALLAPOOSA, GA.—Renovation work is going ahead at the building formerly used by Tallapoosa Cotton Mill and recently purchased by American Thread Co. Installation of approximately 12,000 spindles is expected to be completed shortly.

COWPENS, S. C.—Transfer of the old Cowpens Mills from R. C. McCall to Modern Industries of Greenville has been completed. The sale price of the property, now being used as a cotton warehouse, was $100,000. It will continue to be used for the same purpose.

ELLENBORO, N. C.—Queen Ann Mills, a concern which manufactures bedspreads, ticking, drapery and tapestry, has been sold to J. A., P. M. and C. E. Neisler, Jr. The new owners, who operate Neisler Mills, Inc., at Kings Mountain, have already taken charge.

VERSAILLES, KY.—The Kentucky-Illinois Hemp Corp. plant was closed July 2 and will remain closed indefinitely, Manager M. J. Moksnes has announced. No reason was given, and Moksnes said he was uncertain whether the plant would be operated again. Fifty persons were employed.

ALBEMARLE, N. C.—Textile plants at Albemarle are observing July as vacation month, with operatives getting at least a full week's holiday. Efird Mfg. Co. closed the week of July 12, while Lillian Knitting Mills will shut down the week of July 19 along with both the yarn and knitting departments of Wiscassett Mills Co.

SHELBY, N. C.—Cleveland Cloth Mills will retire all of its $200,000 in preferred stock on or before August 31, according to an announcement by J. W. Gardner, executive vice-president. Since its founding approximately 18 years ago the concern's annual payroll has increased from $96,000 to more than $1,000,000

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Floods which developed following recent very heavy rains caused some damage and a short work stoppage at Revolution Cotton Mills, White Oak Cotton Mills and Proximity Print Works. Motors were submerged, making necessary their cleaning and drying. Some cloth and about 200 bales of stored cotton were soaked. The Proximity mill itself was not damaged.

DALTON, GA.—Employees of the American Thread Co. plant at Dalton received the Army-Navy "E" award July 12 at presentation ceremonies attended by high service and civilian officials. Lieut.-Col. George B. Christie, Jr., director of manufacturing at the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, presented the flag. It was accepted by Julian Longley, agent of the company at Dalton.

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PERSONAL NEWS

Arthur C. Mobley, secretary of Walton Cotton Mill Co., is now president of the Monroe (Ga.) Rotary Club.

E. B. Williams has resigned as carder at the Schoolfield, Va., plant of Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills.

T. B. Ipock of Asheville, N. C., has been employed as recreational director at Firestone Cotton Mills, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.

William F. Lawless, works engineer at DuPont's Waynesboro, Va., plant, has been elected president of the Waynesboro Lions Club.

Newton Hardie, general superintendent of Gossett Mills, Anderson, S. C., has been installed as vice-president of the Anderson Rotary Club.

L. Crawford Easter has been made superintendent of the Lexington (N. C.) Silk Mill, succeeding James M. Rennie, who is now a naval officer.

C. L. Atkins has resigned as superintendent of Clover (S. C.) Spinning Co. to accept a similar position at Nelson Cotton Mills, Whitnel, N. C.

William Berry, vice-president of Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co. and Trion (Ga.) Co., has been appointed general sales manager of Reigal Textile Corp., New York City.

A. G. Ascincio has been transferred from superintendent of Clark Thread Co., Austell, Ga., to manager of the newly established Clark Thread Co. plant at Pelham, Ga.

Irwin Block, formerly head of the fabric cost department of Burlington Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., is now an Army second lieutenant stationed at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Charles B. Ross, formerly of Burlington Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., has been commissioned an ensign in the U. S. Naval Reserve. He is now stationed in New York.

George W. Little, formerly of U. S. Finishing Co., Hartsville, S. C., is now superintendent of printing and dyeing at Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C. He is the son of Leonard Little of duPont's dyestuff division.

Lieutenant George E. Norman, Jr., formerly with Burlington Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., was married recently to Miss Jane Webb of College Park, Ga. Lieutenant Norman has been in the Army two years.

Dudley Dunlop, power superintendent at the Elizabethton, Tenn., plants of North American Rayon Corp. and American Bemberg Corp., has been appointed an ensign in the U. S. Naval Reserve and has reported for duty at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. He is a son of B. C. Dunlop, vice-president of the two companies.

S. E. Elmore, president and treasurer of the Elmore Corp., Spindale, N. C., has been appointed a district chairman of the North Carolina division of the National Committee for Economic Development.

Fred Stockton has been appointed branch manager in New Orleans, La., for North Star Woolen Mill Co. of Minneapolis, Minn. He recently completed a training course at the home office in Minneapolis.

D. P. Stowe, textile executive of Belmont, N. C., and W. E. Holt, president of Wennonah Cotton Mills Co. at Lexington, N. C., have been appointed directors of the state-owned North Carolina Railroad Co.

Graham H. Anthony, president of Veeder-Root, Inc., Hartford, Conn., has been elected to the board of trustees of the New York Trust Co., bringing to ten the number of large organizations of which he is an official.

Miss Charlotte Virginia Baxter, daughter of Colonel Charles R. Baxter, formerly works manager of Kendall Mills, Charlotte, N. C., was married recently to Lieut.-Col. Christopher O. Moffett, stationed in the West Indies.

George G. Allen, Jr., formerly of Cannon Mills, Inc., New York City, is now an Army first lieutenant stationed at Camp Davis, N. C. He is the son of the superintendent of Cannon Mills Co. No. 1 plant, Kannapolis, N. C.

A. Stanley Llewellyn, general manager of Inman (S. C.) Mills and Riverdale Mills at Enoree, S. C., was named vice-president of the two companies at a recent board meeting. B. B. Bishop, formerly Inman Mills secretary, was made assistant treasurer of the two companies, and B. F. McCormick was made secretary at Inman as well as Riverdale.

T. F. Harding, overseer of spinning at the Burlington Mills Corp. Lakedale Plant, Fayetteville, N. C., has entered the U. S. Coast Guard Reserve. He has been assigned to the Charlotte (N. C.) plant of U. S. Rubber Co., where he is head of the identification and fingerprint bureau. He is a fingerprint expert and a graduate of the Institute of Applied Science.

L. F. Neal, formerly overseer of weaving at Borden Mills, Kingsport, Tenn., has accepted the position of weave room overseer at American Spinning Co., Greenville, S. C. W. Carl Johnson has been made plant superintendent of the company's mill, and W. W. Rodgers has been made general superintendent in addition to his duties as superintendent at F. W. Poe Mfg. Co. J. H. Wilson has been promoted to assistant superintendent of the Poe Mill. The properties of American Spinning Co. and F. W. Poe Mfg. Co. adjoin, and both are under the direction of Earle R. Stall, president.

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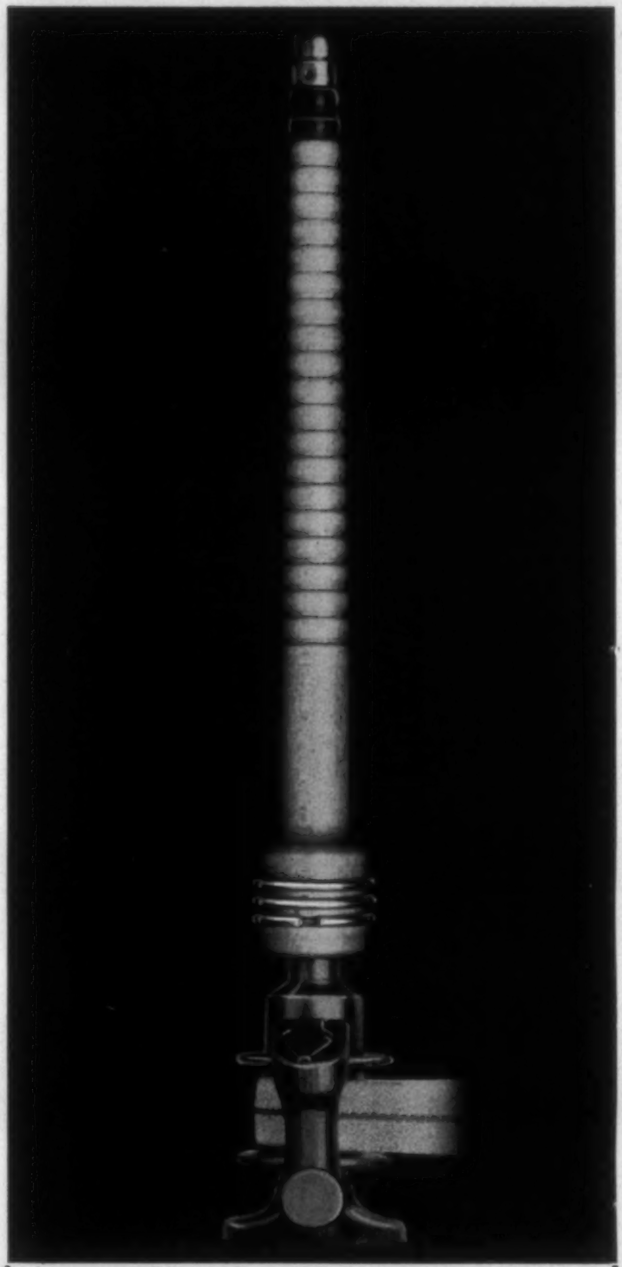

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

The Future Russia

Our editorial of June 1st, dealing with Stalin's severance of relations with American communists, entitled "Their Heaven Has Vanished," has provoked considerable comment and we have received numerous letters relative to it.

We thought that we made our position clear but it is apparent that some did not understand us. Some have written that they could not understand our change of position.

At the top of the second column on the next page we are reprinting a cartoon from the *Chicago Tribune* which says with an illustration exactly that which we said editorially.

(1) We have for years fought the development of communism in America knowing that it was under the guidance and financial support of Russia, and we know that Stalin took part in the movement.

(2) We are convinced that Stalin today has a much different attitude towards government than that which he had when he originally came into power.

(3) We are convinced that Stalin and Russia are today much less adherents of the communistic doctrines of Lenin and Trotsky than the communist group in the United States. In fact, we believe that Russia has shifted very much to the right.

(4) We are convinced that Stalin has decided that it is not the business of Russia to try to establish communism in other countries or to either encourage or finance efforts to overthrow existing governments.

Our readers know that we have long had inside information upon the actions of communists which very few others have had, and it is upon the basis of inside information now that we are convinced that Stalin was telling the truth when he recently declared that the Communist International would cease to function in other countries. We are also convinced that that policy will remain in effect after the war is over.

(5) We have a great admiration for the part which the soldiers and people of Russia have played since Germany attacked them and we are mindful of the fact that had Russia offered less resistance, and been overrun by the Germans, the plight of America and England would be desperate today, and but for that resistance and its destruction of the soldiers and the war materials of Germany, it would be very doubtful if we could win the war.

When a man or a nation has saved your life, and expresses a desire to be friendly in the future, much which has happened in the past can be forgotten.

(6) After this war the world is going to be dominated by the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China, and we might as well recognize the fact that the last two named are going to play an almost equal part with the first two.

(7) We have today an even greater contempt for the communists and near communists in the United States than in the past. They did all they could to obstruct our war effort up to the day that Germany attacked Russia and then became loyal to us only because Russia was on the same side with us. Without Russian money and Russian leadership the motley horde, which is well represented in the accompanying cartoon, will never again be a great force in this country.

We have stated our position as definitely and as plainly as possible and have no apologies to make for it.

Those who have been reading the TEXTILE BULLETIN over a long period of years know that we have made many severe charges relative to communists and their supporters and also know that in course of time every charge has been substantiated.

We now have reason to believe that Stalin has definitely and permanently discarded the policy of trying to establish communism and revolution in other countries and that it will not be renewed after the war.

One mill man writes us in high praise of an article by Max Eastman in the last issue of *Reader's Digest* and makes the assertion that it is a true picture of conditions in Russia at the present time.

If our friend will go over files of the TEXTILE BULLETIN for the past twenty years he will find many statements and quotations about Russia under communism, which pictured much worse conditions than those stated by Max Eastman.

When we were making those statements Max Eastman and other communists were asserting that they were false and picturing Russia as a heaven on earth. In fact, Max Eastman spent two years in Russia working with the communists.

The story he told in the *Reader's Digest* could have been told by him five years ago, but not until Stalin announced that no more support, financial or otherwise, would be given to American communists, did Eastman open the vials of his wrath.

A man who has a quarrel with a friend often makes exposures which he would have vigorously denied prior to the quarrel.

The fact that Prof. John Dewey of Columbia University, Suzanne LaFollette, Max Eastman and others, who have long been affiliated with the communist movement in the United States, are now venting such bitter tirades against Stalin is proof that he was sincere when he said that the Third Communist International would be permanently disbanded.

If they thought that he was faking and would try to assist communism in the United States after the war they would not make the statements and exposures they are now making.

Russia is our partner in this war and has recently done a magnificent job of killing Germans and destroying their war equipment.

Whether we like it or not, Russia will be our partner in world affairs after the war, and it appears to be the part of wisdom to withhold adverse criticisms until we have more reason to doubt the truth of pledges which Stalin has recently made relative to her future course of action.

Serious Cotton Situation Possible

With the smallest cotton acreage in many years, a definite shortage of farm labor and continued rains in the Eastern states creating conditions favorable to extensive boll weevil emergence, it is entirely possible for a very serious cotton supply situation to develop.

In 1921 with 29,716,000 acres the cotton crop was 7,954,000 and in 1922 it was 9,760,000 bales. Since then the yield has been excellent with the exception of 1934, when the crop was 9,637,000 bales.

DON'T GET ME WRONG, BUDDY— I HAVEN'T CHANGED MY OPINION OF YOU!
AMERICAN PEOPLE'S ADMIRATION FOR THE RUSSIAN SOLDIER'S COURAGE AND HEROISM
AVOWED PURPOSE OF OVERTHROWING OUR FORM OF GOV'T
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Wallace vs Jones

We never thought that we would find ourselves upon the same side of any question with Vice-President Henry Wallace, and even now we do not feel comfortable in that position, but we are inclined to side with him against Jesse Jones.

We were formerly an admirer of Jesse Jones, but have been in Washington frequently during the past year and having heard much, we have definitely placed a question mark against his name both as to ability and trustworthiness.

Drew Pearson of the Washington Merry-Go-Round states that prior to Pearl Harbor both the Army and the Navy begged Jesse Jones, as chairman of the R. F. C., for funds with which to establish a stockpile of rubber, but that he turned them down flatly with the assertion that *he knew* that it would be impossible for Japan to capture the rubber bearing areas.

Having put us in a precarious position in relation to our need for rubber, he proceeded to set up a grossly inefficient Rubber Reserves Corp. which delayed the production of synthetic rubber while giving what was almost a monopoly to certain petroleum interests.

We could relate some of the rumors we have heard in Washington but will state, as our opinion, that the greatest service which Jesse Jones could now render to this country would be to resign.

ONYX

Official U. S. Army Photograph

A SALUTE TO THE ARMY WAACS!

Buy War Bonds and Stamps — everyday.

The Waacs, that splendid corp of trained specialists are doing a fine job in many fields of Army effort, both at home and abroad. In their attractive uniforms, as serviceable as they are good looking, the Waacs make an impressive appearance.

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Turning Minus Products Into Plus Ones

By GEORGE BROUN

Part Five—Resin Fibers

REFERENCE may be made to the quotation from Reamur, the famous French scientist, where in his "History of Insects," published about 1710, he prophesied the possibilities of making synthetic fibers from resins.

"Silk is only a liquid gum which has been dried; could we not make silk ourselves with gums and resins? This idea which would appear at first sight fancied is more promising when examined more closely. It has already been proved that it is possible to make varnishes that possess the essential qualities of silk. China and similar varnishes are unaffected by solvents, water has no effect on them, the greatest degree of heat to which our fabrics are exposed could not change them. If we had threads of varnish we could make them into fabrics which by their brilliancy and strength would imitate those of silk and which would equal them in value, for good varnishes when properly dried have no smell. But how can we draw out these varnishes into thread? We cannot, perhaps, hope to draw out these threads as fine as those obtained from silk, but this degree of fineness is unnecessary, and it does not seem impossible either to spin them as fine as natural silk, when we consider to what extent art may be carried."

These recorded thoughts of Reamur as to the possibilities that lay ahead of scientists at that time, if they could find some way of preparing chemical solutions of resinous agents that could be spun into very fine fibers was certainly thought provoking.

Properties Needed

Reamur pointed to several very interesting needs which present chemists and scientists have followed in their study and developing of resinous agents for the manufacture of synthetic fibers for textile and allied uses, these being:

(1) Textile fibers which resemble silk in fineness and brilliancy.

(2) Fibers that are practically unaffected by heat, solvents, common acid and alkaline agents, and water. Reamur referred to china and natural resins as possessing similar characteristic properties which made them valuable.

(3) Reamur may have had the idea of using such agents as covering materials for textile fabrics when he asked the question, "But how can we draw these varnishes into thread?" Present-day chemists have found methods for applying these resins to textile fibers and fabrics whereby the properties and value of the finished products are many times more valuable and useful.

(4) The absence of smell (odor) from the natural resins and silk fiber was noted as a valuable property by Reamur. This property alone is one that causes many years of research and development work in the manufacture of resins that are free of odor in their finished form or after use.

The great majority of resins discovered today have been of the simple molecular nature and for that reason did not possess any value for spinning into textile fibers, as such fibers possess little strength or elasticity. With the discovery of thermoplastic polymers, it was found that these resinous agents were of complex chemical nature and that the size of the molecule could be so varied through the study of increasing the length and size of the organic chemical chain comprising the finished resinous fiber.

Idea Used in Nylon

Nylon was the first textile fiber produced from this important discovery that, through increasing the length of the organic chemical chain and molecular weight of the resin, fiber could be produced with greatly increased tensile strength and elasticity. Nylon is referred to by many chemical authorities as a polyamide resin.

Vinyon is a resin fiber developed through research by the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corp., and is now being produced on a commercial scale by American Viscose Corp. from resins supplied by the developing company.

Dr. Bonnet of American Viscose says vinyon is a copolymer of vinyl acetate and vinyl chloride made through polymerization instead of condensation, which is the method of manufacturing urea, phenolic, alkyd and allied types of resins. These two monomeric compounds, vinyl chloride and acetate, are bound together into the polymeric form by a reaction at their double bond which permits the formation of polymers possessing very high molecular weight.

As already noted, vinyon is composed of two distinct compounds, vinyl acetate and vinyl chloride, which are compounded into the copolymer form for their distinct physical and chemical properties.

A summarization of the properties of these two compounds will give the reader a general idea why vinyon fiber possesses certain characteristic properties.

Vinyl chloride possesses high strength and toughness, so must be compounded with plasticising agents to retain these valuable properties. It is highly resistant to alkalies, saline solutions, acids and various oils and fats. A very valuable characteristic is its property of retaining tensile strength

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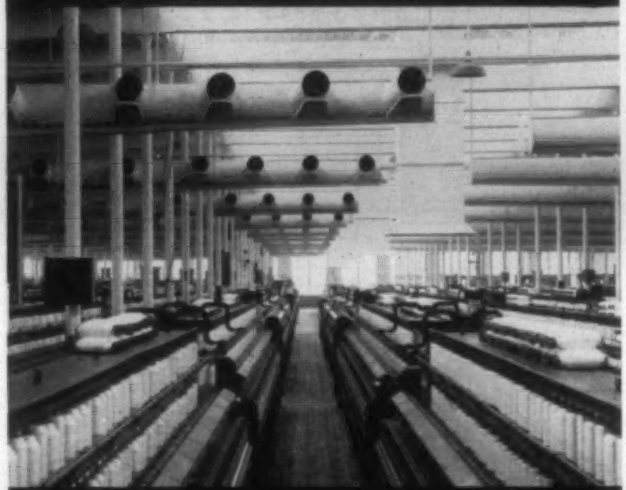

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and flexibility on exposure to weathering, oxidation and sunlight.

Vinyl acetate differs in its characteristic properties from vinyl chloride in that it softens at ordinary lukewarm temperatures of 80-100° F. and possesses lower tensile strength due to this property. Due to its softening action at lower temperatures, it possesses a high wetting and clinging action on various types of surfaces, thus making it of high value for a bonding agent.

Both of these compounds burn very slowly with a heavy, smoky flame and show practically no color, odor and are free of toxic action which makes of great value for fabric to be used on sensitive portions of the body.

Preparation of Vinyon

According to the makers of vinyon, the copolymer is prepared in a powder form which is then made into a dope solution through the use of acetone as the dispersing medium. After proper ageing, removal of air and filtering, this solution is spun by the air spinning method which is similar to the spinning of acetate rayon. The spun fibers are stretched or placed under tension slightly similar to methods used in producing cuprammonium rayon and nylon. According to authorities, the purpose of this stretching action is to produce a yarn of uniform cross-section, high tensile strength and generally improved elastic properties. After this stretching action, the yarn is set through immersion in water at 150° F. over a several hour period and then finished, ready for winding onto cones.

There are various delusterants added to the acetone dope just as in the dulling of acetate fibers.

Vinyon yarn possesses considerably higher tensile strength and elasticity than the ordinary acetate and viscose rayon yarns, as well as silk. Thus it gives very good results for knit fabrics demanding such properties. It is highly resistant to acids and alkalies at room temperature as well as oxidizing agents and retains its strength and elasticity very well after such treatments. Due to its high resistance to sunlight, weathering, oxidation, water and fungi, it is finding ready use in many industrial textile uses.

Due to its high resistance to weathering and freedom from bacterial deterioration and degration of fiber, the Army has found vinyon of value in jungle equipment.

Vinyon is difficult to dye and the best results to date have been the incorporation of pigments in the spinning bath. The only solvents dissolving vinyon are acetone and allied aliphatic compounds, while some solvents tend to swell it slightly; but it is not affected by alcohol, gasoline and similar oliphatic compounds.

Some of the chief uses to date are for filter goods, fish nets and cordage, electrical insulation yarns, fire resistant curtains, awnings and draperies, bathing suits and shower curtains.

The new elastic vinyon yarn which can now be used in many new fabrics replacing rubberized yarns as well as

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where pure rubber yarns were used. Due to its high resistance to weathering, heat and freedom from deterioration due to acid and bacterial degration as well as body perspiration, these vinyon yarns will go into many knit fabrics such as girdles, brassieres, webbings and surgical knit goods; but at present is being used entirely for wartime requirements to replace rubber.

Work will be carried out for a range of dyestuffs and formulations of standard dyeing procedures in the handling of vinyon constructed goods.

Just as in the case of acetate yarns, dyestuff firms and the makers of vinyon will probably work out these problems as the yarn finds its varied applications and what are the necessary dyeing and processing needs. Its resistance to temperatures above 140-160° F. will probably be greatly improved, thus permitting it to be incorporated into many textile fabrics where its valuable physical and chemical properties would prove of great value to various products such as half hose, underwear, sportswear and the less expensive drapery goods.

Velon and Saran

There are other thermo-plastic resins that possess great potential possibilities. These are saran, produced by Dow Chemical Co., and velon, produced by Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. These resinous products possess quite similar physical and chemical properties as vinyon, but have not been developed as extensively as these yarns.

The velon yarns have been used for novelty woven fabrics such as auto seat covers, millinery, shoe and other specialty uses. A new wartime use is that of making screen goods to replace metal screen wire, and this may prove of great value, as the velon yarns are very transparent as well as possessing high resistance to weathering, so that such an industrial use could be applied after wartime uses cease.

Saran is chemically identified as a vinylidene chloride resin and the raw materials used in making it are ethylenes, produced from petroleum and chlorine made from a common salt solution through electrolytic action. This product has not been made into the multi-filament yarns as yet, though its chemical and physical properties indicate it has potential value as a textile fiber due to its resistance to acid, alkalies, water and various solvents as well as possessing tensile strength. Velon is now being made from a single filament fiber into a multi-filament yarn that is finding uses in the specialty field as listed above and its properties are similar to saran.

Products From Soybeans

The Ford Motor Co. has been a pioneer in the research and development of commercial products from soybean. The company first produced paints and varnishes for its automobiles, and now has under limited commercial production a synthetic soybean fiber that possesses very valuable chemical and physical properties that fit into established textile manufacturing, dyeing and finishing industrials without too many changes that now retard the growth of many of the synthetic fibers. Many textile plant officials will tell you that soybean fiber comes closer to handling like wool than any other synthetic fiber offered them today, and by that they refer to its dyeing, spinning, weaving and finishing properties as a whole.

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Armstrong Gets Star for Pennant

Employees of the two Lancaster (Pa.) plants of Armstrong Cork Co. received a white star recently in recognition of "meritorious services on the War Production Front." The star has been added to the Army-Navy "E" which was awarded last November 30.

In making the presentation, Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, stated: "The white star which the renewal adds to your Army-Navy production award flag is the symbol of appreciation from the armed forces for your continued and determined efforts and patriotism."

Production of war materials was started at the Armstrong plants in 1939, shortly after the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, and since that time an increasingly large percentage of its manufacturing facilities in the floor and closure plants, has been converted to turning out war materials. These include shells of various caliber and types, parts and sub-assemblies for aircraft, camouflage netting, bomb racks, incendiary and block-buster bomb parts, armor-piercing shot, cartridge cases, and fireproof and weatherproof Army duck coating. Armstrong flooring products also are being used in increasing quantities for defense housing, Army and Navy air base stations, naval and Liberty ships, hospitals, camps and recreation centers, and for other important services and buildings.

O'Keeffe Heads Proctor & Schwartz Sales

George O'Keeffe

George O'Keeffe has been appointed sales manager of the dryer division of Proctor & Schwartz, Inc., world's largest builders of industrial drying and textile machinery, Seventh Street and Tabor Road, Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. O'Keeffe, who is a graduate of the Stevens Institute of Technology, was formerly a member of the sales department of Proctor & Schwartz. He will handle all matters pertaining to sales which were formerly taken care of by the late Frederick Kershaw, president of the company. Mr. Kershaw, associated with the firm since 1898, died recently at his Philadelphia home after a short illness.

New Ginning Machine Developed

Development of a machine which will produce a perfectly clean cotton fiber at the gin has been announced. Inventors say the device also will pack the cotton into high density packages in such form as to eliminate the need of opening or cleaning machinery at the mills.

Neps, seeds, motes, chips and other trash left in cotton at the gin and imbedded in the fiber during the pressing process would be eliminated, according to the inventors of the machine, thus removing an important item of cost to mills and resulting in the production of more uniform yarn.

The device, if successful in actual and continued use, would remove one of the major handicaps that has prevented use of mechanical pickers for harvesting the cotton crop, it is claimed.

Frank Walton Scouts Reported Effect Of Tire Program

Reports that production of high-tenacity rayon for the synthetic tire program will remove from the market large quantities of rayon for other uses have been denied by Frank L. Walton, director of the Textile, Clothing and Leather Division, War Production Board.

"Studies made by the Textile Division show that present high-tenacity rayon plants can turn out about 68,000,000 pounds of high-tenacity rayon for tires in addition to the approximate 100,000,000 pounds already being produced," Walton said.

"If adopted, the proposed increase in production would be accomplished by obtaining more high-tenacity rayon from present plants and without permanently cutting in on rayon production for other purposes.

"In other words, the proposed increase in production would come primarily from the plants already turning out high-tenacity rayon, and would be effected through changes within those plants."

At the same time, Mr. Walton revealed that rayon yarn and fiber production in the first quarter of this year was four per cent greater than in the comparable quarter of 1942—160,400,000 pounds as compared to 153,900,000 pounds.

"Most encouraging thing about this upward trend is that the military program will be met, and there will be about 400,000,000 pounds of rayon available for the other uses in 1943," Mr. Walton said. "This is almost double the amount available in 1933, when 216,000,000 pounds were used, and considerably more than the actual consumption of 380,000,000 pounds of rayon in 1939.

"In 1942, total rayon production was 631,000,000 pounds. With the increase planned for this year, we feel confident that military requirements can be taken care of without seriously cutting into supplies for other purposes.

"I think the picture can best be summed up this way: After deducting all military and foreign requirements for rayon—including the tire program—and after "making provision for replacement by rayon of the 30,000,000 pounds of silk which were consumed in 1939, there will be available this year the same amount of rayon as was available in 1939."

Linoleum Plants On War Basis

Almost all linoleum now produced in the United States has a felt-base, made of paper and rags and saturated with asphalt. Burlap, commonly used as a base fabric before the war, is permitted only in linoleum for Army, Navy and Maritime use. In addition to turning out smooth surface floor coverings, half of the 12 companies and 16 plants in the industry have long been using some of their facilities to process such textiles as Army tenting and camouflage materials, to mildewproof and fireproof burlap for various field uses, to finish nets for camouflage purposes, and to impregnate textiles used as substitutes for very critical materials.

Eleven and one-quarter billion yards of cotton were produced in 1942, which is about 6,392,045 miles of cloth, or enough cotton to wrap around the equatorial circumference of the earth approximately 257 times.

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For centuries, the story of how a battle and kingdom were lost for the want of a horseshoe-nail has emphasized the importance of *little* things in the outcome of *big* events.

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Recently Appointed Bag Industry Advisory Group Holds Initial Conference

Establishment of dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for new textile bags was discussed at the first meeting of an industry advisory committee of 12 textile bag manufacturers whose appointment by Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown was announced recently by the Office of Price Administration.

Members of the committee were invited to meet with OPA in its Washington office July 9. Organization and election of officers were effected at that time.

Maximum manufacturers' prices for them have been determined under a formula method which appears in Maximum Price Regulation 151 (New Bags) which became effective May 25, 1942. Sellers other than manufacturers determine their maximum prices by applying mark-ups provided in the regulation.

Members appointed were: Ben Corman, American Bag & Burlap Co., Chelsea, Mass.; Lawrence O. Sprosty, General Bag Corp., Cleveland, Ohio; William Tannenbaum, Southern California Bag Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; George M. Schurman, National Bag Corp., New York City; A. E. Chapman, Central Bag & Burlap Co., Chicago; T. M. Gallie, Gallie-King Bag Co., Houston, Tex.; E. J. Appolonio, Mente & Co., Inc., New Orleans; E. A. Bruer, Pacific Diamond H Bag Co., San Francisco; Bernard Werthan, Werthan Bag Corp., Nashville, Tenn.; Norman Elsas, Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.; F. G. Bemis, Bemis Bros. Bag Co., Boston; Charles S. Sheldon, Chase Bag Co., New York.

Export Group Forms War Committee

A War Activities Committee consisting of 17 members representing all sections of the American textile export trade has been formed by the Textile Export Association of the United States, according to William C. Planz, president. The committee is headed by N. S. W. Vanderhoof of Turner Halsey Export Corp. The group will handle the multiple problems facing the export trade as a result of war.

The committee is as follows: Miguel J. Ahedo, Joshua L. Baily & Co.; Harold D. Bernstein, Harold Bernstein & Co., Inc.; Matthew J. Cuffe, Brune, Nadler & Cuffe; William de Min, Mfrs. Textile Export, Co., Inc.; J. J. Emmanueli, American Bleached Goods Co., Inc.; Leo J. Epstein; Alexander Hellman, Arthur R. Johnson Co., Inc.; H. Hille, Hille & Torres; Frank H. Hillery, Wellington Sears Co., Inc.; J. H. Judge, G. A. Stafford & Co.; H. Martens, Pacific Mills; Charles Meyer, Cohn-Hall-Marx Co.; Frank Mora Jr., Arthur Beir & Co.; Fred Nova, Heymann Mercantile Co., Inc.; William C. Planz, Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Inc.; and Joseph Vasques, M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc.

N. C. Management-Labor Group Meets

The North Carolina Management-Labor Committee, handling appeals of workers or employers from local appeals units in the 46 local United States Employment Service offices in the state, was expected to be appointed and confirmed July 15, when the Regional Management-Labor Committee met at Raleigh.

Pending completion of the state committee, appeals from local appeals panels have gone direct to the regional committee, but when the state committee is formed and announced, it will consider all appeals in North Carolina.

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WANTED—Job as Overseer of Carding or Spinning. Have had 30 years' experience. Now employed but want to change. Can come on short notice. Address "R. L. C.," c/o Textile Bulletin.

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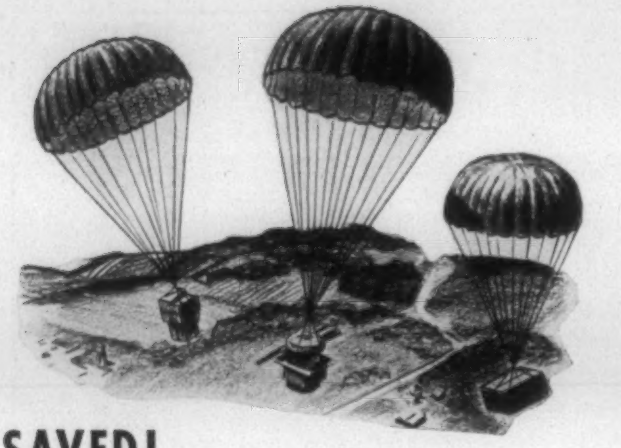
SUPERINTENDENT Available — Young man, 31 years old with family, wants position as superintendent; draft classification 3-A; textile and business education both in this country and in Europe. Practical experience embraces all phases of yarn manufacturing. At present employed by textile engineering and consulting firm in New York. Excellent references. Address "A. R.," c/o Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Job as Overseer of Slashing; 15 years' experience on both white and colored goods; also rayon. Address "H. P.," c/o Textile Bulletin.

- **If you want a new job, if you are seeking someone to fill a position, the classified advertising department of Textile Bulletin is ready to help. The classified section is read by both employees and employers.**
- **Firms having textile mill equipment for sale also find Textile Bulletin classified advertisements valuable in establishing business contacts.**



SAVED!

Rayon cargo 'chutes bring life-saving food and medicines to shipwrecked, plane-wrecked troops—and carry machine guns and supplies for paratroopers.

One of the vital war uses of Mathieson Caustic Soda is in the production of rayon used in cargo 'chutes and in heavy-duty military tires. Mathieson Caustic's exceptional purity is an important asset in rayon manufacture.

Mathieson Caustic Soda serves other vital war uses too in the manufacture of smokeless powder, engine ignition insulation . . . in rubber reclaiming . . . in refining of lubricants and high octane gasoline.

Southern District Sales Office: Liberty Life Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Mathieson CAUSTIC SODA

THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS, (INC.)
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SODA ASH...LIQUID CHLORINE...BICARBONATE OF SODA...
HTH PRODUCTS...AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS and AQUA...TEXTONE

For All Plants

LARGE OR SMALL

VOGEL NUMBER 4—Vitreous china bowl with top supply, painted white enameled drum type pressure tank, reinforced hardwood seat, union ell flush connection, lead waste connection, supply and flush valves assembled with 3 ft. 2 in. genuine wrought iron valve rod and casing.

This fixture can be furnished with Vacuum Breaker and Ball Check Waste.

Regardless of the size of your plant, Toilet Rooms which require constant repair and time out for adjustment, will rob you of valuable man-hours and may constitute a menace to the health of your employees.

Vogel Products are proving their ability to withstand the use and abuse of today's 24-hour working schedule. In textile mills, shipyards, chemical and high explosive plants, steel mills and many other places throughout the Nation, Vogel Products are meeting all the requirements of our all-out War Effort.

JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

The Greatly Improved Fastness Properties Of Processed Synthetic Fabrics

(*Continued from Page 22*)

been tried out by the rayon dyers for meeting these very rigid fastness tests. The two most complete color lines offered for this purpose are the Coprantine Colors (Ciba) and the Copper Fast Colors (General Dyestuff). Plant runs show these colors are possessing very slow exhaust rates, thus requiring a dyeing operation to be either carried out too long a period or the excessive use of extra color for obtaining the shade. Another objectionable feature of these colors is that the acetate and wool colors are affected noticeably on aftertreatment; so for these reasons, it is not practical to use the copper sulfate aftertreatable directs for this work on fabrics containing mixed fibers.

Fastness to Atmospheric Gas on Acetate Rayon—Some acetate colors are quite sensitive to fumes originating from smoke and humid conditions found in cities, and for this reason it has been found necessary to test out all acetate colors if shades are to be fast to atmospheric gases. Acetate blues, violets and some bluish reds and pinks are the most sensitive to atmospheric gases and for this reason there are only a limited number of satisfactory blues, violets and reds, while there is a good range of satisfactory yellows and oranges. The acetate blues that meet this test are usually very slow exhausting, and for this reason are difficult to dye on jigs, though fairly satisfactory but expensive to dye on becks.

There are several chemical compounds brought out by the various companies for making dyed acetate resistant to atmospheric gas fading. These may be added directly to the regular finish bath and they do not affect the direct colors. The chief products offered for this purpose have been patented products made by Tennessee Eastman Co. and Sandoz Chemical Works.

Fastness to Wet and Dry Crocking—This is a complaint that is usually found chiefly on heavy shades when the synthetic yarns are heavily pigmented or on developed acetate blues and blacks that have not been properly diazotized, developed and finished. The acetate colors are the worst offenders on this fastness test and the rayon dyers find that the high dyeing and highly disprrsible colors give dyeings more free from this complaint than colors requiring excessive amount of pasting up and dispersing assistants before being added to the dye bath.

As acetate dyeing is largely that of colloidal and chemical absorption of the dispersed acetate color by the acetate fiber, the colors must be very finely ground, or otherwise they tend to lay on the outside of both the acetate fiber, and being adjacent to the viscose and cotton fibers, these are stained and this causes the crocking or rubbing either wet or dry.

Fastness to Perspiration (Acid and Alkaline)—By proper selection of direct, acetate and wool colors the best fastness available to perspiration can be obtained. Direct colors appear to be quite sensitive to alkaline perspiration but this can be corrected satisfactorily by using selected direct colors and aftertreating them with formaldehyde salts, as this makes the direct dyed shade practically resistant to perspiration.

Fastness to Hot Pressing—The bright direct blues and violets are sensitive to hot pressing, but shade returns shortly; the same is true of acetate colors. By carefully selecting the colors this fastness requirement can be met satisfactorily. There is no special treatment or finish that will help to obtain it if the colors are sensitive to hot pressing.

Control of Residual Shrinkage—The control of shrinkage on spun viscose rayon and acetate fabrics has been a difficult job, though many weaving plants have so constructed their goods by using yarns with certain twists that dresses made from these goods may be washed and retain their correct shape and size. Taking this as their cue, there has been very close co-operation between the synthetic yarn makers, yarn throwing plants, weaving plants and the dyeing and finishing plants whereby many of the better quality synthetic fabrics are now processed to show low residual shrinkage.

The weaving plant formerly considered it was good business to sell a slightly narrow greige fabric; they now see that close co-operation pays dividends in the good quality reputations their finished fabrics possess.

The application of the permanent finish such as urea formaldehyde must be carefully planned so that it will not affect the dyed shades or any of the other synthetic fibers present in the goods. Acetate rayon is not affected to any degree by permanent finishes; they are applied chiefly for the spun viscose rayon fiber shrinkage control.

Suitable Direct Colors

Direct colors meeting these rigid fastness requirements are divided into two groups, those suitable for viscose rayon and cotton, and those suitable for acetate.

Amanil Fast Blue 4GL, Formanil Scarlet B, Formanil Ru-
Amanil Fast Blue 4GB, Formanil Scarlet B. Formanil Rubine G and Formanil Red R of American Aniline; Solantine Blue FF and Solantine Brown RL of National Aniline; Solephenyl Blue Green BL, Solephenyl Brown RL, Solephenyl Yellow RLSW and Solephenyl Grey 4GL of Geigy; Benzo Chrom Blue Black BA and Fastusol Orange L3RA of General Dyestuff; Chlorantine Fast Blue GLN; Chlorantine Fast Brown GL, Chlorantine Fast Orange TR and Chlorantine Fast Yellow R of Ciba; Formanil Navy G, Formanil Black G. Amanil Fast Blue FFB, Amanil Fast Red 8 BL and Amanil Fast Red 8 BLN of American Aniline; Benzoform Orange FGL, Benzoform Scarlet B, Benzoform Yellow GL, Benzoform Rubine BA, Benzoform Blue GGA, Benzoform Brown LGA and Benzoform Blue Green BA of General Dyestuff.

For acetate the following are suitable: SRA Golden Yellow FSI, SRA Red FSI, SRA Golden Yellow XII, SRA Light Orange FSI, SRA Green Blue II and SRA Golden Orange I of American Aniline; Eastone Blue BNN of Tennessee Eastman; Acetate Golden Yellow RA of Nova Co.; Celliton Yellow LGL, Celliton Blue Green B and Celliton Fast Rubine 3B of General Dyestuff; and Setocyl Direct Blue GD of Geigy.

The Navy has designed a knapsack jacket for men in gun crews whose movements cannot be hampered by a larger jacket. It folds up on a man's back and does not get in his way as he serves an anti-aircraft gun. When he plunges into water, the jacket unfolds so the wearer can fasten it securely around his body. It is a variation of the life jacket.

Fifteen yards of cotton fabric are required in the subassembly of an airplane propeller. In one famed fighting plane, more than 300 yards of cotton fabrics in various weights and constructions are used.

Maybe You Should Be Using

Johnson's

DRAX

New water-repellent textile finish for all textiles, yarns, twines, etc.

Here are the facts! DRAX is an aqueous emulsion of waxes, aluminum salts and emulsifying agents, developed for textile finishers by S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc.

Due to a special method of regulating the colloidal particle size of the emulsion during its manufacture, DRAX possesses important characteristics not found in many water repellents:

1. Drax provides high water repellency for all textile fabrics
2. It remains completely stable in solution during storage
3. Its acidity (pH 3.5 to 5) requires a minimum of control
4. Drax may be applied at temperatures varying from room temperature to boiling
5. It may be diluted with any proportion of ordinary tap water
6. Drax provides evenly distributed, uniform application on entire run of cloth
7. Drax is economical and easy to apply. Has excellent "money value."

Also available is DRAX 1860PMA, a special formulation to provide mildew resistance. DRAX 1860PMA DOES NOT LEACH OUT. Get complete information on these special water-repellent formulas. Write S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc. Do it *now*.

☆ *BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS* ☆

"DRAX is made by the makers of Johnson's Wax"

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Industrial Wax Division
Dept. TB-73, Racine, Wisconsin

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Representing 18 mills—merchandising 25,000 fabrics
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Boston Atlanta St. Louis San Francisco
Philadelphia Chicago New Orleans Los Angeles

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Merchandising
Joshua L. Baily & Company
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J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.
fabrics for diversified uses
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Cotton Goods Market

New York.—Little can be said about recent activity in the Worth Street market except that there has continued to be a lack of it. Buyers have been trying to encourage business, but lack of goods has prevented them from getting anywhere. This current summer lull in market activity has been prevalent for quite a time now, but no immediate relief seems to be in sight.

Requests for merchandise on priority ratings have been reported in almost every center, but only a few of the inquiries are satisfactory to sellers' plans. A good deal of the merchandise wanted was for quick delivery and mills are unable to take on these orders because of previous obligations. Demands for goods for later delivery are shunted off, with the answer that the vagueness of the outlook restrained selling ahead.

Reports that some mills have sold into the first quarter of next year are seen as being only isolated cases and not likely to involve and sizable quantities of cloth. Print cloth mills are believed operating on a basis of selling no more than two months ahead, while sheeting and osnaburg distributors were letting out goods a little further ahead, with September-October often mentioned.

Requests for export shipments of cotton gray goods have been received in the Worth Street market and efforts to fill these requirements have been meeting with fair success under prodding by WPB, according to opinion in several quarters. These calls have covered both print cloths and sheetings and carry with them a 7 per cent premium granted to exports.

Despite the incentive for obtaining an additional premium, a good number of houses are known to have turned a deaf ear to these pleas for shipment of goods abroad, and instead have been striving to allot as much goods as possible to their regular customers. In a few places the view was expressed that export demands should be given as much consideration as possible in view of the need for supplying our allies, and the fact that these nations have nowhere else to turn for supplies. The morale building element and the strong impression created by receipt of goods from America will go a long way in the postwar era, was the opinion in these houses.

Government regulations issued recently have been generally favorably received in the Worth Street market as being steps in the right direction.

C. A. Auffmordt & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1838
Factors
468 Fourth Avenue
NEW YORK CITY

Cotton Yarns Market

PHILADELPHIA.—Sale yarn distributors have reported unofficially that exclusive of mercerized yarns, Southern combed yarn mills shipped nearly 60,000,000 pounds to satisfy Government orders during the first half of 1943. As compared to the first six months of 1942, this represents an increase of approximately 10 per cent—this in spite of substitution of carded for combed yarn in some items.

This figure also represents about 55 per cent of the total weight of combed sale yarn shipped by these mills between January 1 and June 30, according to the market estimate. This is approximately the same ratio as for the first six months of last year, exclusive of mercerized yarn.

While Government orders still take more ply combed yarn than singles, it is pointed out that in recent months the percentage of singles has increased. During the first quarter of 1943, sale yarn spinners showed a greater production gain over the like 1942 quarter than the integrated mills did. During the second quarter, according to the figures under review, the integrated weaving mills appears to have taken over a larger share of the war work, as far as the yarn is concerned. The knitters, on the other hand, have increased their reliance on sale yarns for Government orders.

It has been noted in Philadelphia that the War Production Board's directive to certain yarn mills, involving carded counts needed urgently by makers of camouflage netting, was 85 per cent effective in locating the production WPB earmarked for this purpose.

Cotton yarn distributors report that while there is a serious over-all scarcity of available supplies for civilian purposes, the pinch is felt worse in some lines than in others, partly because the manufacturers in some lines were unable to convert to war work, as in upholstery and draperies, but also partly because a good many manufacturers neglected to cover liberally ahead when urged to do so, many months ago.

Observers point out that demand remains heavy for sale yarns wanted for war work and for months to come there is likely to be little for trades, regarded as non-essential, but in some spots in the list, toward the end of this year there may be an occasional and temporary easing of supply.

The first half of this year set the pattern for the last half, and it is stressed that this is true of most of the sale yarn consumers, as well as the spinners.

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FOR OVER 30 YEARS

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Special Problems

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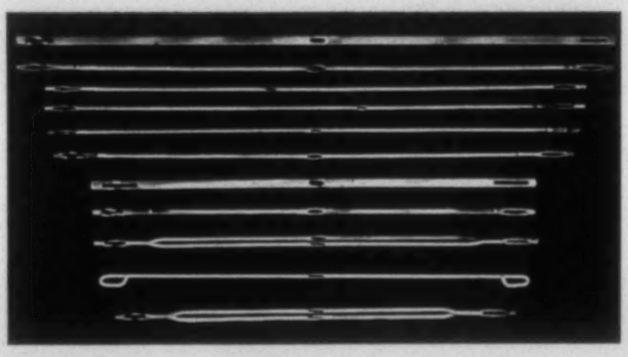


WALKER LOOM HARNESS

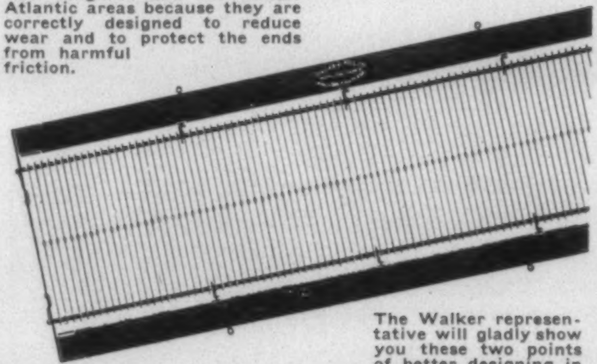
TWO THINGS TO LOOK FOR IN BUYING HEDDLES

1 Does the designing of the heddle-rod slot accentuate or reduce heddle wear?

2 Is the shape of the warp eye conducive to smooth operation; or does it tend to roughen and break the ends?

WALKER HEDDLES AND HEDDLE FRAMES

. . . are constantly growing in favor with mills in the South, New England and the Middle Atlantic areas because they are correctly designed to reduce wear and to protect the ends from harmful friction.



The Walker representative will gladly show you these two points of better designing in Walker Heddles for weaving rayon, cotton and wool.

WALKER MFG. CO.

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11 Perry Road . Greenville, S. C.

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Double Duty Travelers

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Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

NATIONAL—ETARTNEP FINISH
A New Chemical Treatment

Manufactured only by the

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L. EVERETT TAYLOR, So. Agent

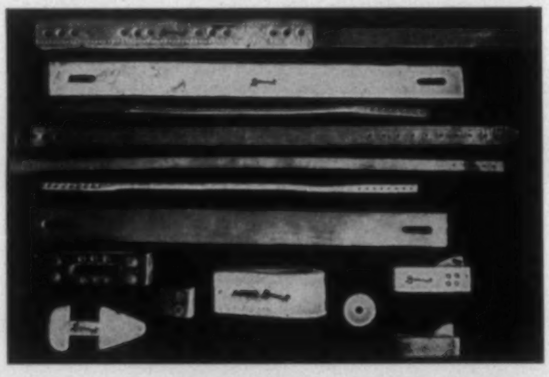


Illustration shows a few of the different straps manufactured by us

All of our textile leathers are manufactured from Oak Tan and Hairon Leather. Our Oak Tan Leathers are made from packer hides, selected for substance, weight and fibre strength. Our Hairon Leathers are made from foreign hides that are selected for textile purposes and are especially adapted for this work, owing to the extra length of the fibres.

We manufacture all types of textile leathers for cotton, woolen, worsted, silk and rayon looms.

Bancroft Belting Co.
145 HIGH STREET BOSTON, MASS.
Warehouse and Southern Distributor
CAROLINA SUPPLY COMPANY — GREENVILLE, S. C.

Puerto Rico Producing Fine Cotton

The small island of Puerto Rico is making a large and unique contribution to the United Nations' war effort in its increased production of fine cotton for vital balloon cloth, according to a report by the Division of Territories and Island Possessions to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

Production of Puerto Rico cotton in 1943 is expected to double the 1,600 bales produced last year, with possible further increases in sight for 1944 and 1945, the report states. Impressed by the quality of Puerto Rico cotton, experts of the United States Department of Agriculture are fostering the crop and seeking to assist Puerto Ricans in improving methods of handling the product.

The report states that when cotton from Puerto Rico is manufactured into balloon cloth, it has a breaking strength of at least 20 pounds greater than that of any other cotton. It is pointed out that whereas the average high grade Sea Island or Egyptian cotton has a staple of from 1½ to 1⅞ inches, Puerto Rico's output runs fairly uniformly above a two-inch staple. Price for the average grades of Sea Island cotton is about 48 cents a pound, but Puerto Rico cotton, when properly graded and sorted, is bringing 72 cents a pound.

For the war's duration, Puerto Rico cotton probably will be used exclusively for the manufacture of balloon cloth for war use, the report indicates. Steps are being taken by Governor Tugwell and insular authorities to safeguard the island's valuable crop from depredations of the pink boll worm, deadly foe of the cotton grower, by plowing under and destroying fields of cotton where, in certain sections, the boll worm already has made an appearance.

Cotton Duck Order Is Changed

The War Production Board amended the cotton duck order (M-91) recently to eliminate the use of the certificate prescribed by paragraph (G) (5) and to impose instead certain obligations on industrial consumers accepting deliveries of cotton duck products listed in schedule A of the order.

Previously all industrial consumers purchasing cotton duck products had to sign a certificate on receipt of the products as required by the order.

As a result of this action, it will no longer be necessary for a wholesaler or retailer to require certifications from industrial consumers. Instead, industrial consumers must limit their purchases of items on schedule A of the order (including a large number of cotton duck products) to those which will be actually used or resold by them within 60 days after receipt. If they are to be used or resold outside of the country, the time limit is extended to 90 days. Also, the order permits purchase by industrial consumers of the cotton duck products on schedule A as a reserve against emergency breakdowns.

Certificates other than those required by paragraph (G) (5) are not affected by the amendment and continue to be required.

Cotton rope treated with a new preservative is being used as a substitute for manila rope on ships. The preservative gives the cotton rope firmness and resistance to wear, and protection against marine organisms.

Robert Adams Succeeds N. L. Whitten At Thomaston Cotton Mills

N. L. Whitten, for the past 12 years superintendent of Thomaston (Ga.) Cotton Mills, retired July 1 and was succeeded by Robert Adams.

During his long association with Thomaston Cotton Mills Mr. Whitten watched the company grow from a small textile plant with a meagre 6,000 spindles to its present eighty-some-odd thousand spindles, and one of the biggest and best equipped textile mills in the South.

He went to Thomaston Cotton Mills from Jackson, Ga., in July, 1902. He started to work for the late R. E. Hightower as a loomfixer in the weave room. After working there for three months, he obtained a leave of absence, returned to Jackson to be married and then went back to Thomaston to make his future home.

In 1903 he was promoted to overseer of the weaving department, and began to learn every detail of the fast growing mill and in 1928 was promoted to assistant superintendent. Two years later he was transferred to the company's Peerless Division as superintendent, which position he held for one year and was then moved back to Thomaston Cotton Mills as superintendent.

Robert Adams was born in Thomaston and started to work at Thomaston Cotton Mills just as soon as he was out of school. He began work in the card room, and after learning that department, went to Macon and then to Gastonia, N. C., where he gained additional experience in textile work. On his return to Thomaston a year or so later he again became connected with Thomaston Cotton Mills, working up to night superintendent, when in 1934 he was made superintendent of the Peerless Division, holding that position until he replaced Mr. Whitten.

M. L. Rhodes Is Institute Superintendent

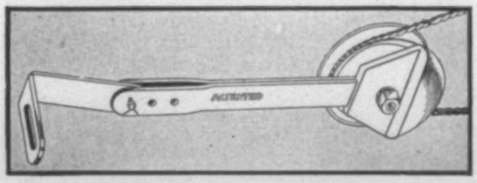
M. L. Rhodes of Lincolnton, N. C., formerly assistant state supervisor of trade industrial education, was named superintendent of the North Carolina Textile Institute, near Belmont, at a recent board of directors meeting.

An advisory board also was created by the directorate, with the following named well known men of the textile industry appointed to membership: W. M. McLaurine of Charlotte, W. K. Mauney of Kings Mountain, R. Dave Hall of Belmont, Hunter Huss of Gastonia, John F. Schenck, Jr., of Shelby, B. B. Gossett of Charlotte, D. R. LaFar, Jr., of Gastonia and C. E. Neisler of Kings Mountain.

The school now is being directed by T. W. Bridges, formerly of Spray. Three classes now are being instructed and the board members forecast that by September 1 capacity activity will be made possible by the installation of additional equipment and machinery.

Members of the directing commission who attended the meeting were O. M. Mull of Shelby, chairman, Carl A. Rudisill of Cherryville, F. L. Jackson of Davidson, James B. Vogler of Charlotte, W. W. Pollock of the North Carolina budget bureau, and George W. Coggins, secretary of the board and official of the North Carolina vocational education department. Members who were not present were T. E. Brown of Raleigh, C. C. Bunch of Statesville and C. A. Cannon of Concord.

MEADOWS



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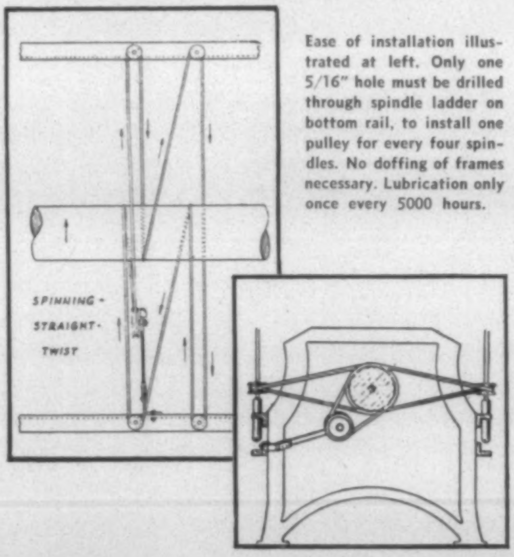
TENSION PULLEYS

Speed YOUR *Spindles!*

. . . by eliminating band-slippage and slack yarn; reducing damp-weather, dry-weather and "Monday Morning" band trouble—and assuring you uniform twist and spindle-speed at all times. They're now helping over 750,000 spindles meet Government Specifications.



Ease of installation illustrated at left. Only one 5/16" hole must be drilled through spindle ladder on bottom rail, to install one pulley for every four spindles. No doffing of frames necessary. Lubrication only once every 5000 hours.

Representatives:
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For complete information on how MEADOWS Ball-Bearing TENSION PULLEYS can help on your spinning and twister-frames, write —

MEADOWS MANUFACTURING CO.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

FOR **G. I. Full-Fashioneds**—

LAUREL EMULSIONS,
OILS AND FINISHES FOR
RAYON AND COTTON

It's a new era for cotton and rayon full-fashioneds ...they're in the Army now. It's a new era, too, with new problems for finishers, but Laurel Oils and Finishes can simplify their full-fashioned processing. Available for immediate delivery.

Laurel Emulsions give more even cotton yarns, clearer stitch and proper regain.

Laurel Rayon Oils and Finishes help control rayon twist and stretch, prolong the life of the fibers.

Laurel Hosiery Finishes produce the smooth finish that is the pride of the American woman whether on parade or promenade.

Send for trial order and formula today.

SPEED VICTORY—BUY WAR BONDS·

SOAPS · OILS · FINISHES
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Too "Hefty" for the Job?

A Lickerin Belt that is too heavy is apt to pull in chokes, causing damage to lickerin wire, mote knife brackets, screens and card clothing. All of these items are expensive and are hard to replace at the present time.

Our 4-Ply Lickerin Belt

is of the right weight for this specific job, affording protection against the above damage, while at the same time, holding up the speed.

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1396-1398 Clinton St. Buffalo, N. Y.

Southern Sales Representative
WILLIAM A. PRINCE, HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.

Cotton Weavers' Industry Advisory Group Will Meet July 20

Members of the recently appointed Office of Price Administration Cotton Weavers' Industry Advisory Committee, a majority of whom are executives of Southern textile mills, will meet for the first time July 20 at 40 Worth Street, New York City.

Meeting in the conference room of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, the committee will elect a permanent chairman and other officers, and form permanent sub-committees.

The number of sub-committees to be established and the exact agenda of the meeting will be determined by the 64 members on the day of the meeting. The newly-formed committee as a whole has to do with all kinds of cotton woven goods, both combed and carded, and probably will act as a unit on broad overall questions of policy, while consulting with OPA through sub-committees on particular phases of the industry.

Among regulations affecting products of the industry and in connection with which members of the committee will be expected to advise and make recommendations to the OPA are Maximum Price Regulation No. 11, Fine Cotton Goods; Revised Price Schedule No. 35, Carded Gray and Colored Yarn Cotton Goods; Maximum Price Regulation No. 39, Woven Decorative Fabrics; Revised Price Schedule 89, Bed Linens, and Maximum Price Regulation No. 118, Cotton Products.

As with other advisory committees, the newly-formed group and the sub-committees to be formed by it will be asked to furnish, analyze and discuss information pertinent to the stabilization of its wartime prices, and to make recommendations which practical experience suggests.

High-Tenacity Rayon and Cord Stressed

High-tenacity rayon and rayon tire cord have been receiving increased attention because of their urgent need for military uses, and several Southern textile mills are now devoting at least part of their efforts to the program.

A program of expansion at the Front Royal Va., plant of American Viscose Corp. has been begun. Construction of additions and alterations will allow a larger production of this high-tenacity yarn early next year. An additional 400 workers will be needed after construction is completed.

Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga., is preparing to make rayon cord for immediate war use and future civilian consumption. The firm's board chairman, William D. Anderson, announced recently that a unit will be installed at the company's Meritas property near Columbus, and should be in operation before the year's end.

Goodyear Decatur Mills at Decatur, Ala., is currently seeking permission to equip the old Lowe Mfg. Co. with twisters for manufacturing rayon tire cords. The buildings have been used as a warehouse. Some doubt has been expressed as to whether the War Production Board will okay the $1,200,000 project because of the tight labor situation at Decatur.

To keep water pure the Army uses large sterilizing water bags made of cotton fabrics. The bags are slung from trees or tripods, each bag holding 36 gallons or nearly 300 pounds of water.

Stark Mills Wins Cup for Long Record Of Accident Prevention

The Stark Mills plant of United States Rubber Co. at Hogansville, Ga., completed last month 12 consecutive months of operation with no lost time accidents, and because of this record and that of past years has been granted permanent possession of a safety cup which formerly was awarded annually.

The general manager of the textile division, H. Gordon Smith, has presented a safety cup for competition among the five mills in the division. The mill securing the best record of man hours worked without accident as compared with its standard during a six-month period is entitled to possession of the cup for the succeeding six months period. The first mill to win the contest three times is entitled to permanent possession of the cup.

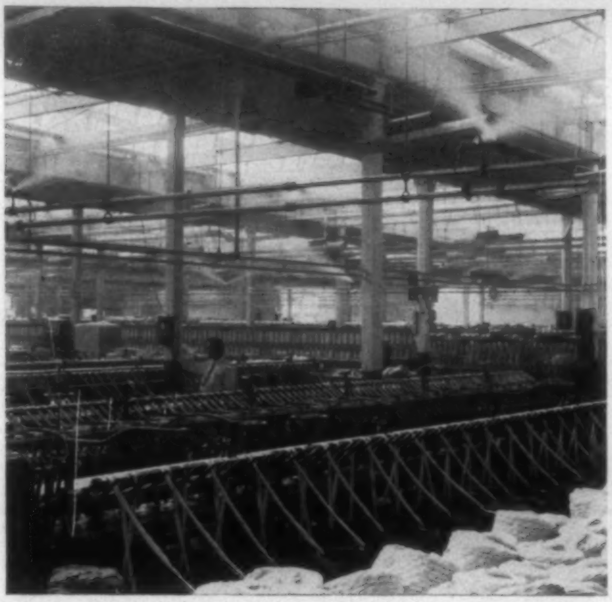
H. Gordon Smith is shown presenting the safety cup to George Nowell, chairman of the Stark Mills safety committee. Others, left to right, are A. C. Link, manager, M. V. Wells, industrial relations manager, and H. J. Daniel, superintendent. The sign, at the mill's main entrance, is changed daily to reflect the number of days without a lost time accident.

Stark's record of 1,130,000 man hours without a lost time accident during the first six months of 1943 won the present contest and also permanent possession of the present cup, since it also won during the first half of 1941 and the last half of 1942.

Stark Mills has a long, enviable record of being a safe place to work. Although this is the first time that a high production rate has continued for a year with no lost time accidents, Stark Mills has won numerous prizes in the past for fine safety records. The president of United States Rubber Co. annually sponsors a safety contest for competition by all plants in the organization. Stark Mills won first prize in this contest in 1933 and again in 1935. It finished in second place in 1936, 1937 and in 1942. In 1939 it had to be content with third place. The winning of this contest becomes continually more difficult, as the award is based on the percentage of improvement by the plant over its own average for the previous three years accident experience. It becomes increasingly difficult to continue to make a substantial improvement above an already splendid three-year record. Stark's record of an improvement of 98.8 per cent in 1942 was especially noteworthy in view of these rules.

Directors of American Viscose Corp. at their meeting July 8 declared the regular dividends of $1.25 per share on the preferred stock and 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable on August 2, 1943, to stockholders of record as of July 20, 1943.

AROUND-THE-CLOCK
AIR CONTROL



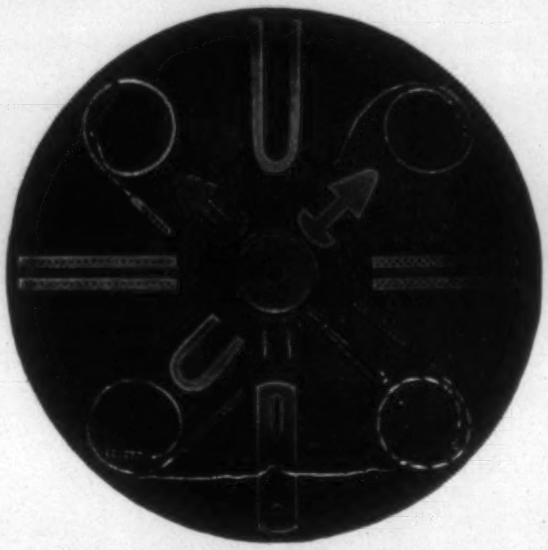
CONTROL OF THE AIR in a textile mill means adequate, accurately regulated humidification, compensation for increased heat generation and induced ventilation. It means the elimination of static electricity, dust, fly and heat . . . enemies of machine efficiency. Only with adequate, carefully controlled humidification can machines maintain their full rated output.

Is your humidification system adequate? Is your equipment up to date and properly regulated? Do you have sufficient units and control stations to win CONTROL OF THE AIR in your mill? A few simple changes and replacements may be all that are needed to put your mill *back in the thick of the fight.* Make an immediate CHECK-UP!

American Moistening Co.,
Providence, Rhode Island.
Atlanta, Boston, Charlotte.

Amco
HUMIDIFICATION
Speeds Production

RICE DOBBY CHAIN CO.



MILLBURY, MASS., U.S.A.

Southern Representative

JOHN P. BATSON • P. O. Box 1055 • Greenville, S. C.

Samples On Request

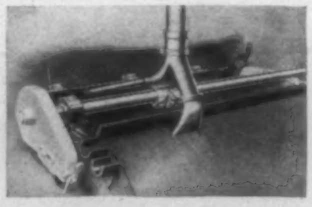
"Vacuum Stripping has solved several of our wartime problems."

554 cards stripped by Abington Vacuum System

First, Abington stripping takes less time, increasing card room production 4% at the very least. Second, it conserves scarce manpower; one worker strips at the rate of 675 cards once per 8-hr. shift. Third, it protects quality, and often if desirable, an extra stripping per shift can be used as added Product-quality Insurance.

PROCESS WASTE COLLECTING ALSO

In addition, the Abington vacuum piping affords a complete collection system, through appropriate Waste Stations, Down-takes, etc., for picking up comber noil, flat strips, underscreenings, picker motes, sweepings, and so forth, and delivering them to a central Waste House.



CATALOG UPON REQUEST

ABINGTON

ABINGTON TEXTILE MCHY. WKS., ABINGTON, MASS.

Vacuum Card Strippers – Yarn Dyeing Systems – Weaver's Knotters

OFFICES AT BOSTON, MASS. • CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Manhattan Wins Advertising Award

Climaxing its annual convention ended recently in New York City, the National Advertising Agency Network awarded its first prize for best business paper advertising campaigns to Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J., for the third consecutive year. It also gave Manhattan second award in the employee relations section.

Conservation of mechanical rubber products was again the theme of the winning campaign, carrying on with the educational program that won the company first prize last year. In addition, the campaign featured Manhattan's leadership in the synthetic rubber products field.

Carried in 55 industrial publications, the advertisements were supplemented with direct mail pieces, bulletins, calendars, instruction tags, wall cards for the proper care of rubber goods, dividend enclosures, and anniversary material, as the company is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year. The Roland G. E. Ullman organization of Philadelphia is the company's advertising agent.

The employee relations award exhibit included an organ to exchange information between employees in the armed services and those still working, campaigns for war bonds, industrial safety, scrap and against absenteeism.

Moreland Opens Charlotte Warehouse

Moreland Chemical Co. of Spartanburg, S. C., has leased space at 218 West First Street, Charlotte, to be used as a warehouse for stocking detergents, soda ash, caustic soda, sanitary chemicals and other supplies, it has been announced by Paul Thomas, treasurer and general manager of the company. John Wilkes will be in charge. The Charlotte warehouse will serve textile mills and other industrial plants in the immediate Charlotte territory.

Hand Tools for the Weave Room

(Continued from Page 26)

unusual usefulness of this tool: when called to an empty loom to go over the various motions previous to a new warp mount, the picking shoes may show considerable wear. Merely run the portable to the loom, hook up the power, and with the proper grinding attachment, the shaft can be pointed into position for grinding the shoe into the correct deflexion to obtain a smooth and satisfactory picking action. This one fix alone means a saving of 15 minutes or more—and incidentally, just that many minutes more production.

A complete set of taps and dies saves many dollars in the repairing of machinery. Taps are for the purpose of cutting inside threads for the purpose of using a set-screw or cap-screw for holding parts in a fixed position, while dies are for the purpose of cutting outside threads such as on bolts, studs, box-lifter rods and similar objects.

3—Hand tools for the weave room

A good tap and die set is an expensive assortment of various pieces and whenever used should be returned to its logical position in a clean condition. Ordinary pipe cleaners make a fine cleaning agent for removing bits of steel and segments of dirt and oil from around the cutting threads of the dies. If certain sizes are not used for long periods of time, they should be frequently wiped with light machine oil.

It may interest fixer-learners to know there are three chief kinds of taps, (1) the starting tap, (2) the plug tap, and (3) the finishing or bottoming tap. By using them in the above order, cutting threads in tough metal becomes an easier task—and without danger of breaking the threads. On some tapping jobs such as cutting and tapping a hole in a picking cam on the loom, the starting tap should be used until the feel of the tap shows it has reached the shaft. This is removed and the bottoming tap used as a second and final cut. When it reaches the shaft, the tap is removed and a correct sized set screw placed in the cam, securing it tightly onto the shaft. This is a sure cure for those picking hubs and cams that become loose on the drive shaft.

There are likewise several types of dies, such as (1) the solid die, (2) the spring threading die, and (3) the adjustable die. The adjustable dies are preferred, as they cut tough steel far better than the solid type, allowing several shades of tolerance in cutting, thus preventing ragged and broken threads.

To those few fixers who have never used a tap and die set, the actual cutting of threads is a simple task providing you handle the tool in the proper manner. Do not hurry a job in order to gain time, as usually making haste on this job will lose many precious minutes as well as often being the direct cause of ruining parts. As an example: when tapping a hole, make a one-quarter turn of the tap and then turn it back slightly. Repeat this action of advancing slowly in the cutting direction and then reversing. And it is obviously necessary to use cutting oils to prevent overheating the fine cuts and damaging the threads.

Mention was previously made about easy-outs. These time-savers for removing broken studs and screws can be had in several different sizes. They are shaped somewhat similar to a screw. When in use, go slowly and if the broken studs, etc., fail to give after slight pressure, pour kerosene around the threads or in the hole, then slightly heat the object holding the broken piece. Do not force the easy-out by jerking or extra-heavy pressure. This may break the prized tool and give extra work in removing the broken end.

For heating purposes there are occasional needs for electric soldering copper, a Tinol torch, blow torch and welding. The Tinol torch avoids the necessity of pumping or blowing a jet of air into the flame and is preferred over the usual small blow torches. Welding is really a maintenance job and out of the hands of fixing, although fixers benefit materially at one time or another if they learn the handling of an oxyacetylene or electric welding outfit.

A heavy sledge for large drive gears and driving bars is needed. Once in a great while, a pair of outside and inside calipers will come in handy, especially for fitting bearings on drive—and crank-shaft. An assorted set of expansion reamers for reaming out rocker-shaft bushings and other similar work is required. Also needed infrequently, but very important to prevent breakage, are suitable gear pullers. A puller should be used in place of hammer and driver on drive gears. Other valued tools are often furnished by the company for the fixers' use, and in fact, any power tool or hand tool that will save time and material should be placed in the weave-shed and fixers should make use of such tools whenever they can be used to advantage. The right tool, used at the right time, will certainly increase quality and production.

"BOUND TO GET THERE"
WITH
Acme Steelstrap

Textiles . . . in Acme Steel banded bales, cartons and other packs are found on every fighting front. And the thousands of shipments moving from mills to finishing plants to industry and mercantile establishments are assured of "Bound to Get There" arrival . . . with Acme Bale Ties (for bales) and Acme Steelstrap (for cartons, cases, etc.). Complying with all Federal Strapping Specifications . . . these Acme reinforcements applied with Acme tools are helping the textile industry meet demands for adequate protection of textiles to the rapidly expanding needs of the armed services, other Governmental agencies and industry.

Used for baling, Acme Bale Ties and Steelstrap make possible the compressed type of pack which permits utilization of maximum shipping and storage capacities.

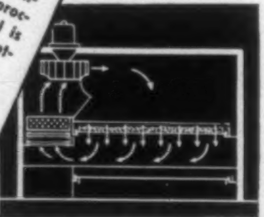
ACME STEEL COMPANY

General Offices: 2827 Archer Ave., Chicago, Illinois
Atlanta, 603 Stewart Ave. S.W. • Boston, 146 Summer Street
New York, 103 Park Ave. • Philadelphia, 201 Lafayette Bldg.

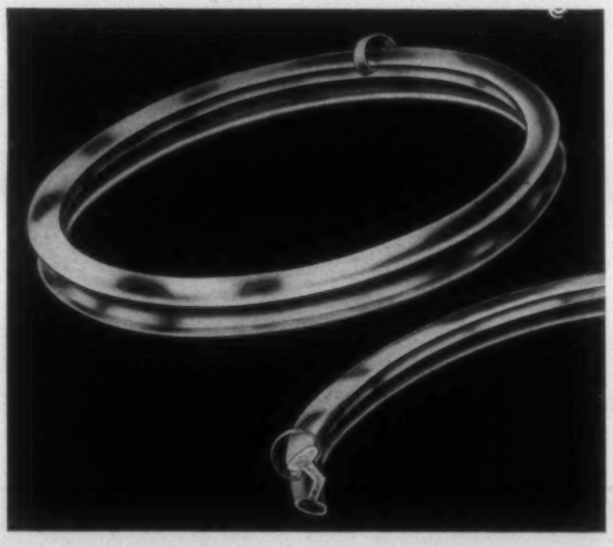
ACME STEEL CO.
CHICAGO

PROCTOR
Impact
DRYER
for Raw Stock

- The Proctor Impact Dryer for raw stock is a radically new development for speedily, correctly and economically drying dyed or bleached cotton stock, cotton linters, rayon staple, dyed wool, etc.
- Heated air is impinged intermittently at high velocity on the material as it moves through the dryer.
- This intermittent impingement of air agitates the stock, keeping it in constant motion during the drying process, therefore the bed of material is dried uniformly on both top and bottom and all the way through.
- Unique concentration of drying medium makes possible exceeding compactness of machine.
- Besides saving a great deal of floor space, important savings are realized in time, labor, steam and motive power.



PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ · INC · PHILADELPHIA



RAGAN RINGS not only increase spindle efficiency but also help to improve yarn quality. There are definite reasons why . . . . ask for the whole story and samples

▪ ▪ ▪

RAGAN RING COMPANY
Box 174, Station A . . . Atlanta, Georgia

Michl Study Post-War Textile Problems

The Cotton-Textile Institute has announced that H. E. Michl has been appointed as an economist and has begun the task of collecting and interpreting data having a bearing on the production and marketing of cotton textiles in the post-war period.

H. E. Michl

Dr. Michl was born in Cleveland and was educated at the University of Pennsylvania where he afterward taught economics for a number of years, specializing in industrial problems. He was also a lecturer on textile economims at the Philadelphia Textile Institute and at one time was associate marketing specialist for the Commodity Exchange Administration, Department of Agriculture. He is the author of "The Textile Industries: An Economic Analysis," published by the Textile Foundation, and co-author of "The Economics of American Manufacturing." He was economist for the Cotton-Textile Institute in 1938 and 1939 and prepared the data submitted by the first wage and hour committee set up under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Textile Men To Advise Quartermaster

Thirty-nine nationally known scientists and industrialists representing nearly every field of research, manufacturing and industry have accepted appointment to the advisory board for the research and development branch, military planning division, Office of the Army Quartermaster General.

These experts will advise on problems of feeding, clothing and equipping the Army with special attention to the development of synthetics, textiles, subsistence, coal, leather, rubber, packaging, transportation, warehousing, woods and metals for use of the armed forces, and will assist with counsel and advice on the Quartermaster Corps' program of product design and manufacture.

The new members increase the advisory board to 98 and include the following: Dr. Ernest B. Bonger, director of the technical division, rayon department, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; Dr. Lyman J. Briggs, director of the National Bureau of Standards; Ernest C. Geier, president of Duplan Corp.; Dr. Milton Harris, research director of the Textile Foundation; Joseph Meierhans, textile technologist with J. P. Stevens & Co.; and Dr. Harold DeWitt Smith, treasurer and textile technologist with A. M. Tenney Associates.

Friday Heads Gastonia Belting & Supply Co.

The Gastonia (N. C.) Belting & Supply Co., Inc., has recently been placed under entirely new management, with D. L. Friday as president, T. F. Suggs as vice-president and Miss Lelia Friday as secretary and treasurer. The company manufactures leather belting, and distributes rubber and canvas belting, hose, belt cement, lace leather, pickers, bumpers, loom strapping and other mill supplies.

Mr. Friday will continue his connection with Cocker Machine & Foundry Co. of Gastonia as secretary and sales manager, and Mr. Suggs will also retain his position as engineer for the Cocker firm.

Ceiling Prices of Imported Cotton Yarns Increased

Ceiling prices for imported cotton yarns bought for use pursuant either to contracts with a war procurement agency or to subcontracts under them were increased by the Office of Price Administration recently to facilitate importation of English yarns needed for United States manufacture of camouflage nets and other military items.

The ceilings apply to purchases and deliveries, even when a purchaser in the United States deals directly with a foreign seller or his agent. But they do not apply to civilian sales and therefore do not affect the cost of living.

Action was taken in Amendment 11 to Revised Price Schedule 7, Combed Cotton Yarns and the Processing Thereof, effective July 10, 1943.

Domestic ceiling prices continue to control all other yarns covered by the regulation, while mercerized or gassed gray yarn No. 56, two-ply and finer number of two-ply imported from England and sold exclusively for use of hosiery manufacturers remain as before subject to the General Maximum Price Regulation.

The price for export of English combed yarns delivered at dockside at a British port was increased effective February 1, 1943, by action of the British spinners with the approval of the British Cotton Yarn Control Board, OPA said, with the result that the total cost of importation exceeds ceilings established in RPS 7. The ceilings for the English yarn when they are to be used in war manufacture are established accordingly on the basis of the price f.o.b. British port plus charges for duty, import taxes, freight and war risk insurance, and are made applicable to two-ply yarns up to and including 180s.

Inclusion of imported yarns up to and including 180s is an expansion of the range of imported yarns covered by the regulation. Formerly they were covered only up to and including 120s.

One other change was made. This was inclusion of a provision similar to one previously inserted in Maximum Price Regulation 33, Carded Cotton Yarns and the Processing Thereof. It requires the processor to reduce his maximum price for processed yarn when he does not quill the yarn or wind it.

The reduction is to be in the amount of the charges that the processor makes for quilling or winding. Processors who normally do not make separate charges for quilling or winding are given a method to use in determining the reduction they must make, which requires them to allocate a proper proportion of overhead, salaries and direct labor cost to the cost of quilling or winding.

Wool Quota Restriction Eased

Wool quotas previously reserved for blending purposes, but which had been unused in the six-month period ended May 3, can be consumed without restriction during the three-month period ending July 31, it was made clear recently with amendment of Order M-73 (Wool) by the War Production Board.

In effect, this means that all unused wool quotas are now available for production of all-wool civilian woolen and worsted fabrics, including those restricted to blending purposes during the specific six-month period.

Ordering Check Straps Today?

Be Sure They're Made of Tough, Long-Lasting

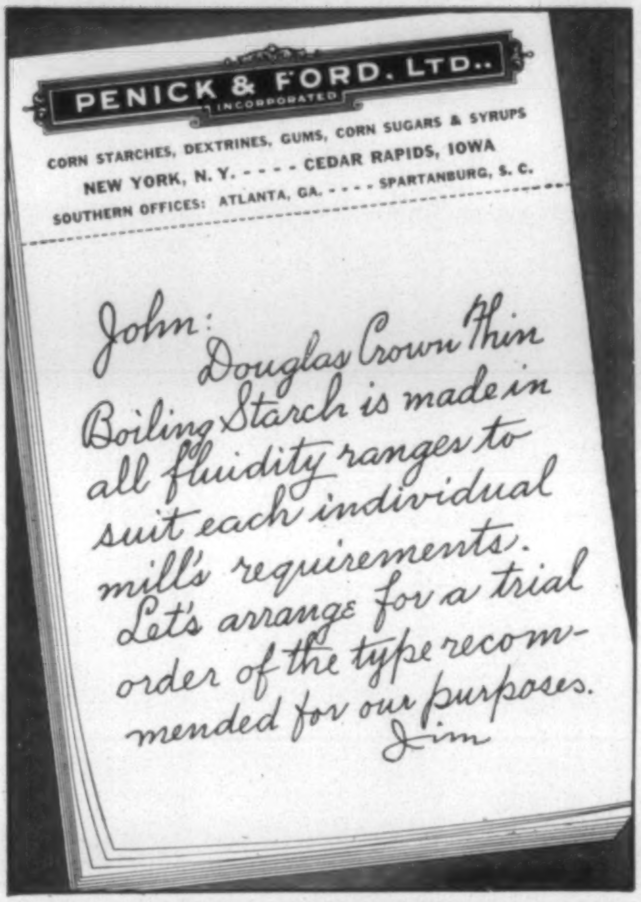
PENN-TAN LEATHER

OVER a period of years the careful selection of hides, plus special tanning and currying processes . . . developed through continuous research . . . have added toughness, strength and longer life to check straps made from PENN-TAN LEATHER.

Today . . . more PENN-TAN is sold than any other trade-marked, hairless check strap leather! That's convincing evidence of real value, as well as acceptance by leading mills.

Specify PENN-TAN LEATHER on your next check strap order. If your regular supplier is unable to furnish it yet, write us for the name of one who can.

Shingle & Gibb Leather Co.
PHILADELPHIA


PENICK & FORD, LTD.,
INCORPORATED
CORN STARCHES, DEXTRINES, GUMS, CORN SUGARS & SYRUPS
NEW YORK, N. Y. - - - - CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA
SOUTHERN OFFICES: ATLANTA, GA. - - - - SPARTANBURG, S. C.

John:
Douglas Crown Thin Boiling Starch is made in all fluidity ranges to suit each individual mill's requirements. Let's arrange for a trial order of the type recommended for our purposes.
Jim

Sterling
Ring Travelers

UNREST
Rumors and bad work are some causes of unrest.
Both can be eliminated by a close check.
Let us help with your Spinning and Twisting problems.

★

Southern Representatives
George W. Walker
Box 1894, Greenville, S. C.
D. J. Quillen
Box 443, Spartanburg, S.C.
Southwest Supply Co.
Box 236, Itasca, Texas

STERLING RING TRAVELER CO.
FALL RIVER, MASS.

OBITUARY

JAMES E. MacMURRAY

James E. MacMurray, founder and former chairman of the board of Acme Steel Co., Chicago, Ill., passed away July 1 at Pasadena, Calif. He was 80 years old. Mr. MacMurray held the presidency of Acme Steel Co. for 38 years and then became board chairman until his retirement several years ago. He saw the development of the company he founded from a small enterprise to one of the leading independent steel companies in the United States. His interests in educational and religious activities were manifested in donations made during his lifetime of over $2,250,000 to MacMurray College at Jacksonville, Ill., and $235,000 to Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston. Mr. MacMurray served as Illinois state senator for six years. He is survived by two daughters.

C. C. CLIPPARD

C. C. Clippard, a divisional superintendent at Cramerton (N. C.) Mills, died suddenly at his home July 2. He is survived by his wife and two children.

S. L. COPELAND

S. L. Copeland, 74, first vice-president and treasurer of Marion (N. C.) Mrg. Co., died July 5 at his home after a heart attack. He had been ill one week. Funeral services were held July 6.

JOHN J. SHANAHAN

John J. Shanahan, 53, chief engineer for Bemis Bros. Bag Co., died recently of a heart attack at St. Louis, Mo. He is survived by his widow, three daughters and four sons.

PHILIP S. TULEY

Philip Speed Tuley, 75, for a number of years president of Louisville (Ky.) Textiles, Inc., died recently at a Louisville hospital. He retired seven years ago after 45 years with the company.

JOHN TILLETT

John Tillett, 53, treasurer of Leaksville Woolen Mills at Homestead and Spray, N. C., died suddenly July 3 of a heart attack at his home in Charlotte, N. C. He was widely known in the textile industry, and was a member of one of North Carolina's most prominent families. He had previously served as treasurer of Jewel Cotton Mills, Inc., at Thomasville, N. C., and Clover (S. C.) Spinning Mills. Mr. Tillett is survived by his widow, two sons, a daughter, three brothers and one sister.

JAMES T. ALLEN

James T. Allen, 48, vice-president and secretary of Gambrill & Melville Mills Co., Bessemer City, N. C., died recently after a brief illness. He had been associated with the textile industry for 29 years in a sales capacity.

OTTO A. JAEGERS

Otto Alberto Jaegers, 48, brother of A. C. Jaegers of Rutherfordton, N. C., Southern representative for Aktivin Corp., died recently in New York City. The deceased was connected with the textile industry prior to going to Brazil to enter into importing and exporting. His death followed injuries and a heart attack received in a lifeboat after his New York-bound boat had been torpedoed. He is survived by his widow, mother and four brothers.

Comer Names A. C. M. A. Committees For 1943-44

Hugh M. Comer, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, recently named the personnel of a number of standing committees of the organization. W. M. McLaurine, secretary and treasurer, has informed the membership that it may be necessary later to appoint a post-war planning committee, as well as other special committees for which a specific need may arise.

Following is a list of President Comer's committee appointments:

Legislative committee: Herman Cone, chairman, D. W. Anderson, W. N. Banks, C. A. Cannon, Jas. A. Chapman, S. W. Cramer, Jr., W. H. Entwistle, R. D. Hall, R. E. Henry, W. H. Hightower, Joe L. Lanier, A. G. Myers, W. H. Ruffin, Scott Russell, Earle R. Stall and Sam H. Swint.

Budget committee: Hugh M. Comer, chairman, J. A. Chapman and W. H. Hightower.

Cotton committee: A. K. Winget, chairman, H. H. Greene, W. A. Floyd, B. J. Kane and C. A. Cannon.

Public relations: W. M. McLaurine, Fuller E. Callaway, Jr., E. A. Smyth, III, Ben F. Hagood, G. I. Parmenter and D. H. Morris, Jr.

Traffic committee: S. M. Beattie, chairman, Fuller E. Callaway, Jr., C. A. Cannon, W. H. Ruffin, D. W. Anderson, Norman Elsas and Ellison S. McKissick.

National Cotton Council: Hugh M. Comer, chairman, F. W. Symmes, Norman Elsas, Ernest Rees and A. K. Winget.

Membership committee: George P. Swift, Wm. H. Entwistle, S. W. Cramer, Jr., S. M. Beattie, Earle R. Stall, J. Craig Smith, B. F. Berman, Walter Dillard and Herbert A. Burow.

Other positions filled are: Hugh M. Comer, representative to the National Industrial Conference Board, with John A. Law as alternate; A. K. Winget, representative to the Southeastern Appeal Board; W. W. Stewart, representative on the Joint Council of Arbitration; and D. A. Turner, Worth Street Rules.

Southern Textile Exposition Being Planned

The board of directors of Textile Hall Corp. met recently at Greenville, S. C., to elect officers and decide upon plans for the 15th Southern Textile Exposition. W. G. Sirrine was re-elected president, J. A. McPherson vice-president and Miss Bertha M. Green secretary.

The directors decided to prepare and perfect plans for the exposition, although no date was set pending developments in the war situation and the solution of problems of national transportation.

The following directors were named: R. W. Arrington, S. M. Beattie, W. W. Carter, C. E. Hatch, R. E. Henry, Edwin Howard, J. A. McPherson, J. E. Sirrine and W. G. Sirrine, all of Greenville; Thurmond Chatham of Winston-Salem, N. C., Donald Comer of Birmingham, Ala., Herman Cone of Greensboro, N. C., R. I. Dalton of Charlotte, N. C., B. B. Gossett of Charlotte, N. C., George N. Lanier of West Point, Ga., H. A. Ligon of Spartanburg, J. Spencer Love of Greensboro, N. C., W. S. Montgomery of Spartanburg, S. C., F. O. Tyler of Anniston, Ala., and George M. Wright of Great Falls, S. C.

Cut out for the job!

STALEY'S

TEXTILE STARCHES

Staley manufactures a complete line of
unmodified and modified corn starches.
For any textile requirement . . . the *ANSWER IS STALEY'S*

A. E. STALEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY
DECATUR ILLINOIS

Staley's
CORN AND SOY BEAN PRODUCTS

ATLANTA, NEW YORK CITY, SPARTANBURG, CHICAGO, BOSTON

"All Wool" **KNOXALL** Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

ROLLER SLASHER AND CLEARER CLOTH
SANFORIZING BLANKETS SLASHER JACKETS
ENDLESS REVOLVING CLEARERS

EDWARD H. BEST & CO.

EST. 1888 BOSTON, MASS. INC. 1901
ATLANTA, GA. NEW YORK

W. C. HAMES
185 Pinecrest Ave., Decatur, Ga.
Dearborn 5974

H. W. Curtis
735 W. Crescent Ave., Allendale, N. J.
Allendale 3521

GREENVILLE, S. C.
RALPH GOSSETT—WILLIAM J. MOORE
15 Augusta St., Telephone 150

Headed for Atlanta? . well, just ask any one where's the best place to stop, and it's a two-to-one bet you'll be directed to The Atlanta Biltmore Hotel. The reason? Because it is so modernly up-to-date — close enough in to be convenient to everything and far enough out to be comfortably quiet. So, you combine pleasure with business when you make the Atlanta Biltmore your home while in Atlanta. Rates from $3.00.

ATLANTA BILTMORE
"THE SOUTH'S SUPREME HOTEL"

Amalgamated Chemical Corp. Expands Plant Facilities

The completion of an expansion program marked by the occupation of a larger plant for increased service to the textile industry has been announced by Amalgamated Chemical Corp. of Philadelphia. The increased plant space will be used to step up the production of chemicals for use on military fabrics, according to Harold B. Dohner, president of the firm. About 75 per cent of their production is now going to the war effort.

A new research and production laboratory with the latest testing equipment has been installed. Office suites have been completely redecorated.

One of the most important contributions of Amalgamated Chemical Corp. to the war effort has been the development of a non-toxic water repellent and mildew-proof finish, known as Fen-Aseptic. This product has been approved by the Army Quartermaster Corps for use on a wide variety of fabrics, including jungle hammocks, ducks and twills for shelter tents, barracks bags, uniform twill, cotton cloth, cotton sleeping bags, duck netting and mosquito bars.

Because Fen-Aseptic is a one-bath treatment, it speeds the production of war-vital textiles. Because of its non-toxicity, it is completely safe for soldiers even under the rigid requirements of jungle warfare.

The company is also making Fen Water Repellent and Fen Anti-Mildew. The former meets Government specifications for fabrics that require water repellency alone, such as uniform twill, herringbone twill, cotton duck for case covers, canvas for leggings. Fen Anti-Mildew is used on fabrics such as camouflage cloth, sandbagging, cordage and thread, burlap and osnaburg.

Amalgamated Chemical was established in 1939. Robert A. Bruce is vice-president and treasurer. He represents the company in the South, with headquarters at Greensboro, N. C. G. C. Harkins is the representative in Virginia and Maryland.

"Drillite" plastic, made with a shredded cotton duck base, is used in a new design for housings of a $\frac{1}{4}$-inch standard drill and a new $\frac{3}{8}$-inch standard drill. The cotton base gives the housing a high impact resistance and enables it to withstand considerable abuse and wear. It is also heat resistant and a perfect insulator against dielectric shock. The housings are said to be smooth and easy to handle.

Mi-CLEANSER
TEXTILE MILL SCRUBBING POWDER ★★

ESTABLISHED · 1916 ·

IDEAL for use in your scrubbing machines and for hand scrubbing. Available in abrasive grades to sift on floors and soluble grades used one to two pounds in fifty gallons of cold water.

The **DENISON** MANUFACTURING COMPANY
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

OPA Describes Price Adjustments For Rayon Gray Goods

Adjustments in the maximum prices of rayon gray goods whose width has been increased in accordance with the request of the War Production Board to increase production on existing loans, have been allowed by the Office of Price Administration.

They are determined under Section 1337.1(b) of Revised Price Schedule No. 23, as amended, and include only actual cost increases resulting from widening fabrics made on the same looms as before. In no case may the maximum price be increased in direct proportion to the increased width of the goods.

Actual cost increases which may be reflected in increases in the maximum price may arise, OPA said, for raw materials; spinning, throwing; and preparatory expenses:—warping, slashing, entering or twisting, quilling, battery hands (bobbin boys or shuttle fillers).

Increases in sales expenses are admissible in calculating the new price only when the firm pays an outside firm or broker for selling its fabric. In no event may the percentage paid such selling agency be increased for the selling of wider fabrics made on the same loom.

In emphasizing that no price increases are allowed where there is no actual increase in cost, OPA pointed out that there are production economies per square yard effected by weaving wider fabrics on the same loom. For example, no increased cost is incurred for the cloth room, supervision, weaving labor and overhead, general mill overhead, administration or packing; and there is no decrease in the margin of profit per yard.

As the loom speed does not change, there is no decrease in the linear production per loom per week, so that no increase in the profit per yard is required to maintain the profit per loom per week. Therefore none is allowed.

Costs for widening equipment, such as reeds, harnesses, and beams, are not to be included in calculating the new price, as the justifiable return on this capital expenditure expressed per yard is infinitesimal.

The widened fabrics are to be reported on Form No. 123.9. It is essential that the previous style number of the narrow fabric be given, as well as the new style number for the widened fabric.

Special cotton gloves protect soldiers in the tropics from malarial mosquitoes. They are lightweight for coolness but thick enough to prevent penetration of a mosquito's stinger.

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We need two salesmen—for territories in South Carolina and Georgia . . . . . who have entree to, or knowledge of, textile mill selling. A special knowledge of textile leathers and strapping is desirable, but general mill-supply selling experience would suffice the right man. This is a permanent opportunity offered at a very propitious time.

The estimated earning capacity of the right man in these territories is *conservative* ($7,500), and makes allowance for the "breaking-in" period. The men we are looking for should earn much more. Both territories are in a fair state of cultivation at present. Our products are both well and favorably known—and are in regular demand. This opportunity is offered only to the high type, ambitious, and experienced salesman. Our own organization is aware of this advertisement.

In writing for interview give COMPLETE personal and business history. Address

P.O.Box 2151 • Greenville, S.C.

Corn Processing Plants Close, Then Reopen

The continued and unprecedented scarcity of corn supplies at the terminal markets necessitated the recent closing of three of the largest corn refining plants manufacturing starches, syrups, dextrose and other products of corn. They remained closed two weeks.

First to shut down was the Pekin plant of the Corn Products Refining Co. at Pekin, Ill., with a daily grinding capacity of 60,000 bushels of corn and employing 1,200 workers. This plant closed June 21st. It was followed four days later by the shut down of the American Maize-Products Co. plant, located at Roby, Ind., just outside of Chicago; and then by the closing of the Clinton Co. plant at Clinton, Iowa. Each of the two employs about 1,000 workers and each has a daily corn grinding capacity of 40,000 bushels.

These three plant shut downs account for about one-third of the corn refining industry's total productive capacity, according to the Corn Industries Research Foundation, and they represent a serious threat to the availability of starches and corn sugars which products are essential in large and continuous quantities to the operations of the textile and rayon manufacturers.

Following the two-week shutdown, temporary relief was brought about when a fresh 14-day supply of corn was requisitioned from country elevators by the Government.

Viscose Puts Emphasis On Research

The American Viscose Corp. has announced that the name of its sales development department at Marcus Hook, Pa., has been changed to textile research department. The change has been made to clarify the purposes and nature of the department's activities, particularly during the war period.

The textile research department is chiefly concerned with aiding the textile industry in the improvement of processes and the development of better fabrics. Currently a large proportion of its effort is devoted to problems connected with production of military equipment made of or containing rayon.

Much of the department's experimental and research work is carried out in its textile unit, housed in the same building, which is one of the most advanced research and developments projects associated with the American textile industry.

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Half-Year Rayon Yarn Shipments Top Same 1942 Period

Shipments of rayon filament yarn by American producers to domestic consumers totaled 242,600,000 pounds for the first half of 1943, an increase of 5 per cent, as compared with shipments of 231,400,000 pounds reported for the corresponding 1942 period, states *Rayon Organon*, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc.

June shipments alone aggregated 39,600,000 pounds, adds the publication, which compares with shipments of 41,800,000 pounds reported for May and 39,000,000 pounds shipped in June, 1942. Filament rayon stocks in producers' hands totaled 6,400,000 pounds as of June 30, 1943, compared with 6,700,000 pounds on May 31, and 7,000,000 pounds on June 30, 1942.

For the first half of 1943, rayon staple fiber shipments totaled 78,700,000 pounds as compared with 75,800,000 pounds shipped in the first half of 1942, an increase of 4 per cent. June deliveries aggregated 13,300,000 pounds as compared with 12,900,000 pounds in May and 13,700,000 pounds in June, 1942. Stocks of staple fiber held on June 30, 1943, amounted to 2,900,000 pounds against 2,800,000 pounds held on May 31, 1943, and 2,300,000 pounds held on June 30, 1942.

"An explosion in one of the plants of the largest acetate yarn producer seriously curtailed the output of that producer during June," states the *Organon*. "This situation is especially serious in view of the fact that the civilian market is depending more and more on acetate yarn. According to latest reports; repair work is going ahead rapidly and much of the plant was back in operation by the end of June."

Marcus Hook Viscose Plant Gets "E"

The Marcus Hook, Pa., plant of American Viscose Corp., the oldest rayon producing plant in the United States, has been awarded the Army-Navy "E" for outstanding performance on war work. This is the first "E" award to be made to a rayon-producing plant. The Marcus Hook plant, which commenced production in 1911 and pioneered the production of rayon in this country, has been engaged for some time in making higher strength rayon yarns for use in fragmentation bomb parachutes, aerial delivery parachutes, aerial tow targets and other military equipment. The presentation ceremonies were held at the plant July 14.

Ray
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ONE

or a million

Textile production would stop tomorrow—if this little piece of metal failed.

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Even the most expert buyer of travelers must finally depend on his source of supply. And that is just what buyers of Carter Travelers are glad to do. They know that we know the importance of uniform dependability in *every single traveler*. . . That is why they buy the A. B. C. Traveler.

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THE PRINCIPAL MILL SUPPLY HOUSES AND CARD MAKERS

The knapsack a soldier carries, now known as a combat kit, which contains trench tools and iron rations, is made of stout cotton canvas. His canteen is covered by the same material.

Cotton, America's second most vital war material, comes off America's looms at the lightning speed of 815 miles an hour, every hour of every day in the year.

North Carolina Commission Rules On Unpaid Vacations

Some 10,000 workers in 16 North Carolina textile plants, located at Alamance, Asheboro, Burlington, Charlotte, Kernersville and Winston-Salem, are affected by a determination of the N. C. Unemployment Compensation Commission made public recently by W. R. Curtis, acting chairman, that their employers have customary and well-established unpaid vacation periods, with respect to which these workers will not be considered eligible for benefit payments.

For all firms, the vacation periods involved include one during the summer—in most cases the past week of July 4; and for 14 of the 16 textile mills, Christmas week as well.

The announcement by Commission Chairman Curtis follows action taken as a result of a new statutory provision in the unemployment compensation law. The 1943 legislature wrote in a special stipulation as to the eligibility of claimants during customary unpaid vacation periods. Whenever these are not longer than two weeks in any year, and employment is available to a worker at the end of an established customary vacation, he shall not be considered as available for work or eligible for benefits during that time. Thus, customary vacation periods for the 16 textile plants are not considered as weeks of compensable unemployment, and the firms are relieved of the clerical burden of filling out 10,000 separation notices for the workers.

Army Finds Vinyon Useful

The U. S. Army Quartermaster Depot, Philadelphia, Pa., has awarded contracts for a quantity of special braid and cord made with the new elastic Vinyon developed by American Viscose Corp., it has been announced. The braid is to be used in garments for the WAC and the cord will serve as canopy suspension cords of U. S. Army jungle hammocks for use in the tropics. In both applications, elastic Vinyon is being used instead of rubber. For tropical service it is of particular value because of its ability to resist deterioration caused by heat, humidity and the effects of weather.

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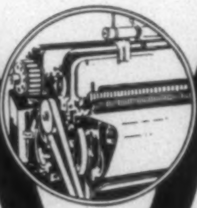

All Sales of Better Rayon Fabrics Are Now Under Maximum Price Ruling

Sales of "better rayon fabrics" by converters were removed from the provisions of the price regulation applying to finished piece goods and placed under the General Maximum Price Regulation in a move announced recently by the Office of Price Administration.

"Better rayon fabrics" are those consisting of 75 per cent or more of rayon sold to dress manufacturers whose minimum rayon dress price line is $16.75. They also include fabrics which are the same as those sold to such dress manufacturers but are sold to retailers. They also may be fabrics sold to retailers which were of a type sold in 1942 to retailers at a minimum of 85 cents for plain dyed or $1.00 a yard for printed goods.

This change was made in order to provide a more satisfactory method of governing the prices charged by these specialized converters whose costs of operation vary and therefore are difficult to subject to a specific method of pricing. The change also was made for the purpose of disposing of petitions for interim relief filed by such converters. Under the General Maximum Price Regulation these converters, who are limited in number, will determine individually the prices for these fabrics on the basis of the highest prices they charged during March, 1942.

Prior to this Amendment No. 12 to Maximum Price Regulation 127—Finished Piece Goods—converters of "better rayon fabrics" were permitted to file petitions for adjustment. As a result of the petitions filed, OPA has come to the conclusion that the sale of those fabrics by converters predominantly engaged in such sales would best be adjusted by a general amendment to the regulation. The provision took effect July 5.

Under the provisions in effect prior to issuance of Amendment No. 12, the converters of these fabrics who had properly filed petitions for adjustment and had received notice that the petition had been docketed were permitted to sell the goods in accordance with the provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation, with final settlement to be made at prices no higher than those finally approved by OPA.

This exemption from the provisions of Regulation 127 applies to sales of "better rayon fabrics" made by converters who were predominantly engaged in the business of selling such fabrics during the years 1939, 1940 and 1941.

A previous amendment, No. 9, established the method for pricing relatively expensive cotton dress fabrics by providing a new table of division factors to be used in arriving at a maximum price for the so-called "fine cotton wash goods."

In view of the fact that the provisions of Amendment No. 12 render the filling of petitions unnecessary, that section of Regulation 127 is revoked. However, any converter exempted is required to file his name and address with the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., and to certify that he comes within the provisions of this exemption.

Arctic clothing for our soldier of today does not mean parkas and fur gloves but a wind-resistant cotton suit which covers soft, light layers of insulating material.

There's no time for "kid glove handling" today at supply points serving our armed forces. Products must be packaged for punishment . . . for crushing, twisting, bursting strains unknown in normal commerce of peace time.

Yet package weight and bulk must be kept to a minimum, to save precious cargo space. The answer is Stanley Steel Strapping reinforcement. It provides the needed extra protection for the longest transit, the roughest handling.

Packing and shipping operations are speeded up... container cost and shipping-room man-hours per unit are effectively reduced. Check on its advantages for your shipments.

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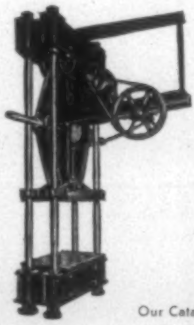

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Many Varied Post-War Uses of Nylon Are Predicted

Nylon, now wholly at war, is expected to find a wide variety of new uses with the coming of peace, Dr. G. P. Hoff, director of nylon research for E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., stated recently.

These applications, he stated, will probably range from evening dresses and men's shirts to featherweight tents, scuffproof shoes, durable and easily cleaned automobile upholstery, rustless and stainless window screens and sash cords that should last almost as long as the house.

Dr. Hoff's discussion of the development and uses of nylon was part of a symposium on the present and future of the chemical industry, held at the recent dedication of the new Goodyear Research Laboratory at Akron, Ohio.

In the plastic field, extruded nylon strips, pigmented to any desired color, have made unusually weather-resistant "rattan" seats and backs for outdoor furniture, the speaker said. Similar material, in narrow widths, has been considered for bus and trolley seats.

Dr. Hoff pointed out that nylon is not one substance but a whole family of compounds. Already ten different types, each with distinctive properties, are being made. The theoretical number of nylons runs into the thousands.

While nylon doubtless will have plenty of competition from other synthetics whose development has been speeded by war needs, "there is one quarter from which little if any competition is expected," the speaker remarked, "and that is Japanese silk."

Discussing nylon's war contribution, Dr. Hoff mentioned parachutes, glider tow rope and bomber tire fabric. It was a break for the Allies that nylon was developed and had gotten into production just when it did.

Dr. Hoff said that while a flier leaving a plane traveling several hundred miles an hour ordinarily waits until he has lost some of this forward speed before pulling the ripcord, occasionally circumstances are such that he opens his chute as soon as he leaves the plane. And in tests with dummies, nylon chutes have opened at speeds of over 400 miles an hour without bursting.

Nylon cords for tires were considered early in the history of nylon and Du Pont began work at that time with one of the rubber companies, Dr. Hoff recalled. The testing of truck and bus tires provided information needed to go ahead later on airplane tires.

"A number of American bombers, wearing their new nylons, took off from Wright Field for the Pacific war zone shortly after the Pearl Harbor attack, and in the period of war duty that followed, the performance of the nylon cord tires has been eminently satisfactory," he stated.

Several rubber companies, including Goodyear, have in the meantime been making experimental tires using nylon fabric. Dr. Hoff revealed that the Du Pont nylon research section has produced a new yarn which is considerably stronger than the conventional hosiery type.

The steaming tropics, where moisture and mildew rot shoe laces and shoe leather in a few weeks or even days, has revealed another possible use for nylon. Recently some tropical shoes, with rubber soles, heavy cotton uppers and nylon laces, were given an Army workout in Panama, and when they came back little was left but the rubber soles, somewhat worn, and the nylon laces, almost as good as new.

United States Testing Co. Praised By Admiral Woodward

Praise for the careful testing of fabrics and shrouds that go into the manufacture of parachutes was expressed in a telegram from Rear Admiral C. H. Woodward, U. S. Navy (Ret.), which was read at the recent annual dinner of the United States Testing Co., held at the Union Club, Hoboken, N. J.

Lieut.-Comdr. Gessford, incentive officer in the materials inspection division, United States Navy, and his aides were guests at this annual event. They spent the day on a tour of inspection of the various laboratories of the testing company in which numerous types of war materials are put through the acid test before being accepted for use.

D. E. Douty, president of the United States Testing Co., opened proceedings with a talk on the function of testing as a vital factor in the war effort. Lieut.-Comdr. Gessford followed with a brief address pointing out that the safety of our fighting forces was often entirely dependent upon such materials as parachute cloth and life raft cloth which are tested in the testing company's laboratories.

Following his talk, Commander Gessford introduced Seamen William A. Schilbe and John Brooks, both of whom had seen service in the Pacific and as a result of their conspicuous bravery had been decorated by the United States.

After the tales of battle and narrow escape, movies of actual war maneuvers were shown depicting the role of the parachute corps and emphasizing the importance of its equipment. This dramatically brought home to the testing company technicians the life-and-death importance of their work in testing the equipment before it was put into use. moves up and down, winding the twisted yarn evenly from the spool.

In up-twisting the feeding spool is fitted with a flyer, or wire device, through which the yarn passes. As the fast-revolving feeding spool turns, it carries the wire and yarn with it to effect the twist and lay the yarn which is wound on the slow-revolving receiving spool. Up-twisting frames in this plant are of the double-deck type, providing two rows of feeding and receiving spools on each side of the frames.

Spools containing thrown yarn are placed on a rack, in preparation for the next process, a heat-treating chamber, which sets the twist. After setting, the spooled yarns are ready to be oiled and coned, as shown at the right. As a rule, four spools are unwound to form one pineapple-shaped cone and 16 spools to form one straight cone. The former are generally used by full-fashioned hosiery knitters and the latter by circular-hosiery knitters.

Kahn & Feldman, Inc., started as a partnership in 1898 when Louis Kahn and Herman Feldman became yarn dealers in lower New York. Nine years later the men operated in larger quarters where they engaged in plying, twisting and dyeing various types of yarns. In 1914 it was decided to incorporate and obtain larger manufacturing facilities in Brooklyn. There silk throwing became the sole business of Kahn & Feldman. But business increased to such an extent that in 1918 another silk throwing plant was opened in Parkersburg, W. Va. One year later a plant was constructed in Brooklyn to handle all silk throwing work in that area. In 1937 another plant was built at Pulaski, Va., where both silk and nylon throwing machinery was installed.

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3-6-7

Just as the experienced runner saves something for the homestretch, so do many buyers of card clothing insure themselves against emergencies by doing business with Ashworth, for this company has—

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6 **REPAIR SHOPS** which facilitate convenient and prompt repairs and which again insure you against emergencies.

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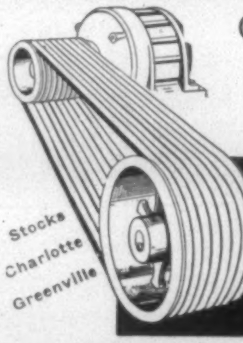

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WPB Seeks Solution To Camouflage Netting Jam

The War Production Board acted recently to assure fulfillment of requirements for camouflage netting needed in military operations.

WPB ordered all cotton yarn producers to maintain weekly deliveries to specified camouflage netting concerns at a minimum rate equaling their commitments for this same purpose during the week ending May 15, 1943. In effect, this sets up an allocation system for providing netting manufacturers with sufficient supplies of carded cotton yarn.

In addition, yarn producers were ordered to supply other specified net manufacturers with a minimum quantity of yarn weekly, this quantity varying with each yarn producer.

Deliveries of yarn through agents or dealers must conform to the directive, issued in the form of a letter to all cotton yarn manufacturers.

The letter also orders producers to maintain output of the types of carded cotton yarn needed by camouflage net manufacturers at a level sufficient to fulfill the program established by the action.

Officials explained that the directive was necessitated by the fact that the armed services have been experiencing difficulty in fulfilling their procurement for camouflage netting. Already used in large quantities in military operations on various fighting fronts, the material is now literally standard equipment for "everything that rolls," and, in addition, is used in thousands of yards for other camouflage purposes.

To meet the heavy demand, a number of mills that formerly made such things as lace, mosquito netting and similar cotton fabrics have converted their facilities to 100 per cent production of camouflage netting.

Bulletin On Controller Is Issued

Brown Instrument Co. has just issued a new bulletin entitled, "Brown New-Matic Time-Pattern Controller."

In some industrial processes it is not only essential that temperature, pressure, flow or liquid level be controlled at a constant point but experience has proven that it is desirable to gradually increase temperature, pressure, etc., to a certain high value, hold at that value for a definite length of time and then decrease at a predetermined rate.

In such processes as these the Brown New-Matic Time-Pattern Controller provides the proper time scheduling which insures continuous maximum production of finished products of uniform quality.

Bulletin 87-1 describes in detail the operating principle of this two-unit Time-Pattern Controller: (1) the Pattern transmitter and (2) the control instrument. The text is fully supplemented with diagrams and illustrations of installations.

A section is also devoted to a description of applications and the advantages to be obtained by Brown Time-Pattern control of manufacturing processes.

Copies of this bulletin can be secured by addressing Brown Instrument Co., Wayne and Roberts Avenues, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chemical Industries Exposition Dates Are Announced

Dates for the 19th Exposition of Chemical Industries have been definitely set for the week of December 6 to 11, 1943. Ninety per cent of the companies responding were enthusiastic for the holding of the exposition. These were exhibitors in the 1941 exposition held in New York. The long series of exhibitions, held biennially, dates back to 1915.

This year Madison Square Garden will be the scene of the event instead of Grand Central Palace. The change results from the fact that the U. S. Army has commandeered the exposition floors of the palace as an induction center. Following a survey of various building facilities it was found that the garden is the only building available in New York City suitable for the needs of the exposition.

All exhibition space will be on one huge floor. However, the actual amount of space available will be approximately one-half of that of the 1941 exposition which was held in the palace. Sizes will vary from 22x14 feet to 8x11 feet.

Industrial exhibitions of the character of the chemical exposition have proven most helpful in the war effort in many ways. As in peace time, it brings about an interchange of ideas and solves many problems. Exhibitors welcome it as an aid in post-war selling and distribution of their products which will be available when their war efforts have terminated. Getting more from present equipment through efficiency and making it last longer will be factors in the exposition program.

Cushion Surface Wood Rolls Obtained By Felt Jackets

In many industries wood rolls are in common use not only because of their lost cost, but for some kinds of work the surface of wood has valuable physical characteristics that are not duplicated by any other material. For example, a pair of good squeeze rolls produces a marked different squeeze at the nip compared to rolls having surface of metal, rubber or other materials.

In some cases, the type of work calls for a still different character of surface—one with more cushioning effect. Woven felt is one material that provides an ideal cushion. To use this material and avoid all seams or joints, felt coverings are woven in tubular form, not unlike cotton fire hose. Size of such tubular felt jackets is naturally determined by the size of the body on which they are to be mounted. Furthermore, thickness of the felt is determined by how much cushioning effect is desired.

These cushion jacket rolls of Shaf-tite construction are available in many sizes today. To insure the jackets covering full length of face of roll, they are made extra long and come down over the ends of the roll, and in many cases metal end plates are provided. Such rolls are made by the roll division of Rodney Hunt Machine Co., Orange, Mass.

A new finish for cotton dress goods prevents linting or fuzzing. It is called Saylerizing and conserves materials, adds to the soil resistance, life and usefulness of both service and civilian fabrics.

Buying Bonds is a Privilege
Ask Your Fighting Men!

Take advantage of Your Freedom

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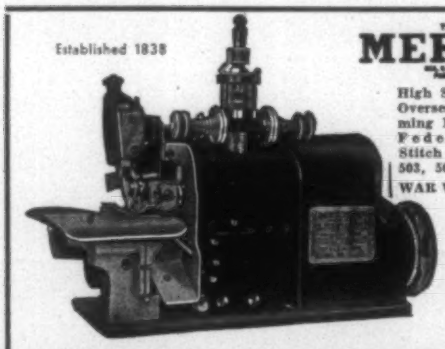

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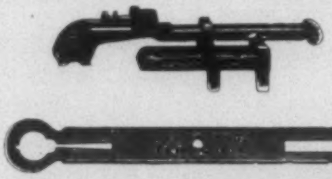

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Several Textile Patents Granted

Recent patents awarded include several in textiles, according to Paul B. Eaton, patent attorney of Charlotte, N. C.

Clifton E. McAllister of Batesburg, S. C., was the recipient of a patent on a yarn drying device whereby the yarn is passed between the heat absorbing rollers disposed within a housing which has slots on its sides near the top, and hot air is forced upwardly in the housing through the yarn to heat the rollers and dry the yarn, and to spill out through the slots in the upper side portions of the housing.

Other patentees include: Gilbert I. Thurmond and J. W. Jacokes of Asheville, N. C., and E. Brenner of Hendersonville, N. C., on the manufacture of mixed textiles, and assigned to American Enka Corp., Enka, N. C.; John W. Jones of Greenwood, S. C., on a check for picker sticks, and assigned to H. K. Bellwood, Greenwood, S. C.; and F. D. Lockman of Lockhart, S. C., on a feed mechanism for railway sewing machines, and assigned to Curtis & Marble Machine Co. of Worcester, Mass.

Ralph R. Cone of Gastonia, N. C., has secured a patent on an apparatus for strumming a sheet of warp after it has been sized to cause the warp ends to separate from each other. It comprises fingers which move in an arcuate path across the sheet of warp for depressing, moving laterally, and releasing the warp ends to cause them to separate from each other.

Improvements in the printing of textiles to produce halftones, mat effects and the like are described in an Australian patent (No. 114,954) granted to W. Geiringer. In this process a resistant is applied onto the fabric by means of a screen or roller. The resistant, which may be underprinted or overprinted, prevents the printing color from penetrating the textile or developing to the same extent as would occur on untreated or unreserved parts. One suitable resistant, containing glycerine, consists of:

	Gm.
Albumin	50
Titanium dioxide	160
Barium chloride	75
Sodium sulfate	50
Glycerine	50
Castor oil	30
Gum tragacanth (six per cent)	260
Water	325

New Apparatus Tests Fibers

An automatic apparatus, developed at the National Bureau of Standards, tests and records photographically the strength, elasticity and extensibility of textile fibers. It is the work of Dr. Milton Harris and his associates of the Textile Foundation.

The new sensitive apparatus uses photo-electric controls. It measures the mechanical properties of individual fibers under continuous loads, and may be used to make a point-by-point record at constant rate of loading.

Important and scientific and technical advances have been made in the textile industries resulting from studies of the mechanical properties of the fibers used. This instrument promises accurate results, quickly obtained, which will prove very valuable.

New Constructions of Woven Decorative Materials Determined

Modified rules to determine what are "new" constructions of woven decorative fabrics and a method to facilitate manufacturer pricing of "in-line" ceilings for fabrics not sold or delivered during the base period have been supplied by the Office of Price Administration.

The provisions in no way will affect prices of these fabrics which are customarily used for drapes, automobile or furniture slip covers and furniture upholstery.

Because under Maximum Price Regulation No. 39—Woven Decorative Fabrics, OPA limits the number of new constructions offered or sold by a manufacturer during a calendar year to ten per cent of his total of 1941 constructions, many manufacturers have sought a means of increasing the variety of their offerings by reintroducing numbers which they had long since discontinued.

The original definition of a "new" construction, stipulating that it is a fabric introduced after July 13, 1942, is now modified by specifying that it is a construction not sold between July 11, 1941, and July 13, 1942. This modification reflects the original intent of OPA that any construction not current in the manufacturer's line within a reasonable time prior to the 1942 date should be treated as a new construction.

The period now stipulated will enable manufacturers to treat as "old" constructions all fabrics which were actually current on July 13, 1942, and at the same time will eliminate the possibility of reintroducing as "old" constructions those long since discontinued.

The definition of "construction" is also modified to take cognizance of the type of loom on which the fabric can be woven most efficiently. "Clearly," said OPA, "two fabrics differ substantially if one is normally woven on one type of loom and the other on another type of loom."

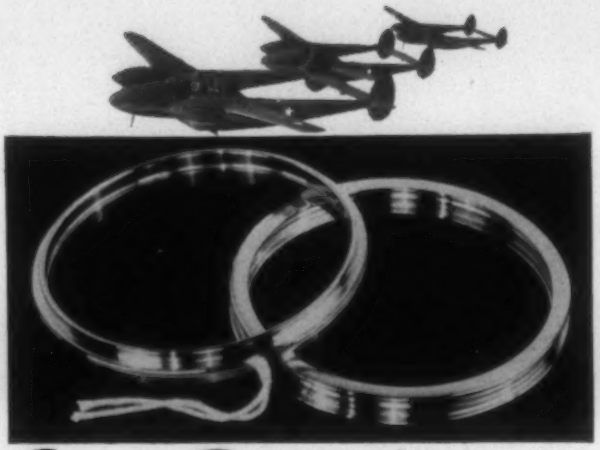
Thus, a fabric woven most efficiently on a dobby loom will, under this definition, be a different construction from a fabric otherwise the same except as to pattern but most efficiently woven on a jacquard loom. No distinction is made, however, between a plain loom and a dobby loom.

This definition of construction will also enable a manufacturer to take account of the cost differential between two types of looms in determining an "in-line" maximum price.

Under the present terms of the regulation, a manufacturer has no certain way of knowing whether his interpretation of an "in-line" price is correct until the price he has submitted to OPA has been approved. Such prices apply to fabrics not sold, offered for sale, or delivered during the base period—July 11 to September 10, 1941.

In order to facilitate "in-line" pricing, OPA now establishes as part of the regulation the formula it has used in approving "in line" prices. This formula is now to be used by manufacturers in determining their own "in-line" prices.

With this change in the regulation it is no longer necessary for a manufacturer to obtain approval of an in-line price from OPA before he is permitted to deliver a fabric being priced under this provision. The manufacturer, however, must submit a report containing his interpretation of the maximum price determined under this formula before he may deliver the fabric but need not wait until this interpretation is approved.



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ACME STEEL CO., 2838 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 603 Stewart Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga., F. H. Webb, Dist. Mgr. Sou. Sales Reps.: C. A. Carrell, 523 Clairmont Ave., Decatur, Ga., Phone Dearborn 6267; K. J. Pedersen, 301 W. 10th St. (Tel. 2-2903), Charlotte, N. C.; William G. Polley, 937 Cherokee Lane, Signal Mountain, Tenn., Phone Chattanooga 8-2635; John C. Brill, 309 Magazine St., New Orleans, La., Phone Magnolia 5859. Warehouses at Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C., New Orleans, La.

AKRON BELTING CO., THE, Akron, O. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett and Wm. J. Moore, 15 Augusta St., Greenville, S. C.; The Akron Belting Co., 406 S. 2nd St., Memphis, Tenn.

ALLEN CO., 440 River Road, New Bedford, Mass. Sou Repr.: L. E. Wooten, Fort Mill, S. C.

AMERICAN BLOWER CORP., P. O. Box 58, Roosevelt Park Annex, Detroit, Mich. 7 N. 6th St., Richmond, Va.; 1211 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Room 714, 101 Marietta St. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Room 309, Jahncke Bldg., 816 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La.; 619 Texas Bank Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; 812 Keller Bldg., Houston, Tex.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, Wilkinson Blvd., Charlotte, N. C., Hugh Puckett, Sou. Sales Mgr. Reps.: John D. Hunter, E. H. Driver, Paul F. Haddock, Charlotte Office; E. J. Adams, 1404 S. 22nd St., Birmingham, Ala.; Jack B. Button, 610 N. Mendenhall St., Greensboro, N. C.; C. B. Suttle, Jr., 423 Clairmont Ave., Decatur, Ga.; K. E. Youngchild, 10 South St., Mobile, Ala.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Plants, Charlotte, N. C., and Atlanta, Ga.

AMERICAN VISCOSE CO., 350 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

ARKANSAS CO., Inc., P. O. Box 210, Newark, N. J. Sou. Repr.: Jasper M. Brown, 1204 Greenwood Cliff, Charlotte, N. C.

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ASHWORTH BROS., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep.: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

ATWOOD MACHINE CO., Stonington, Conn. Sou. Rep.: Fred Sails, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

AUFFMORDT & CO., C. A., 468 Fourth Ave., New York City. Sou. Rep.: George B. Wilkinson, 618 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

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BANCROFT BELTING CO., Boston, Mass. Warehouse and Sou. Distributor, Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.

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BAY STATE TEXTILE CO., 220 Hartwell St., Fall River, Mass. N. C. Agt., John Graham Webb, P. O. Box 344, Hillsboro, N. C. Phone 127-B.

BECCO SALES CORP., Buffalo, N. Y. Sou. Reps.: J. D. Quern and D. S. Quern, 1930 Harris Road, Charlotte, N. C.

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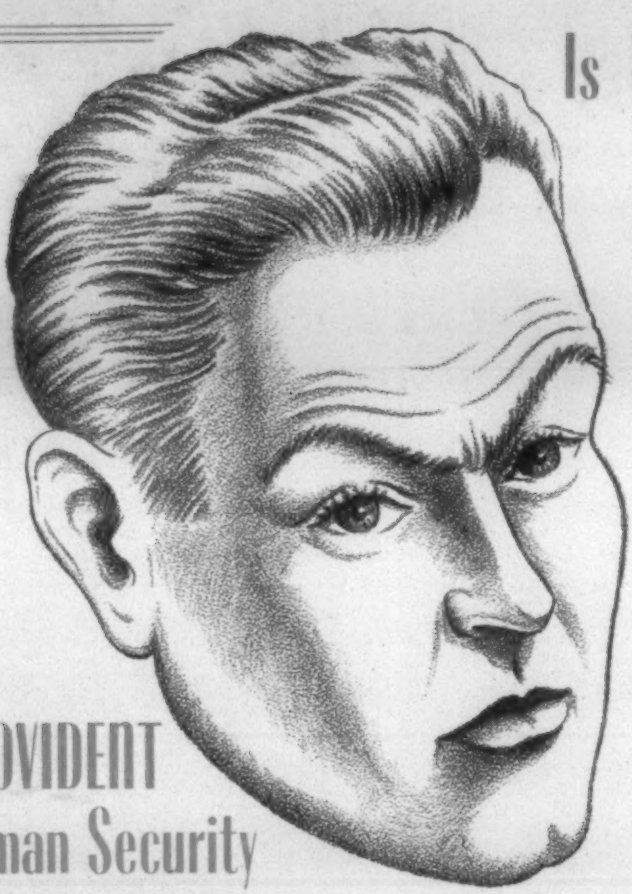

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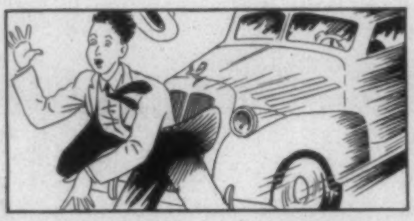

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